

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1207163-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5
Page 7 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 8 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 9 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 10 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 120 ~ b6; b7C;

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Several Witnesses Qui Quizzed by Judge

KENOSHA DOE

Won't Talk About Role In Probe

By EARL GOLZ
Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis.—A John Doe probe was started here Friday with the appearance of several witnesses before County Judge Harry V. Carlson.

Judge Carlson, 68, said he signed an order opening the probe on the basis of a petition prepared by Dist. Atty. Joseph Molinaro.

None of the four persons seen in Judge Carlson's hearing room would talk about why they were there. Molinaro first met in his office in the morning with Ald. John Finley and Russell Placemault, head of the state's record department and a detector operator.

In the afternoon the three went down the hall to the courtroom, where they were joined by Judge Carlson.

"Identity Protected"

Witnesses were summoned today and questioned before me," said Carlson. "As to who was there or what they said, I cannot disclose. The identity of the witnesses and their location is protected."

"The function of our John Doe investigation will be to see what information we can unearth. . . ."

Finley, who has been mentioned in city hall circles as a possible "reform party" candidate for mayor next spring, is one of three aldermen who have gathered information about gambling operations in Kenosha and reported "irregularities" in city hall.

Day After Raid

The John Doe was launched one day after 13 persons were arrested here on gambling charges after state beverage and cigaret tax agents and Kenosha police and sheriff's officers raided 11 Kenosha area taverns. Offenses involved horse race betting, football pools, pinball machine operations and lotteries.

Aldermen Gilbert Dosemagen and Richard Froemming, two of Finley's "partners" in gathering information, were out of town Friday and could not be reached for comment.

Finley said he was under oath "to say exactly nothing."

The three turned over 74 pages of photostatic statements and a tape recording to Molinaro last March after they were unsuccessful in getting the state attorney general's office to conduct the Doe probe last February.

Last April they sent a letter to Gov. Reynolds, appealing for his office. The governor's co-operation was requested.

May Molinaro announced he would prepare a complete report of the investigation. A judge had held a hearing since then.

Dosemagen recently stated he had other "material" locked in a bank safe deposit box here, but he said he would not release it to anyone until a Doe probe was started.

Most of the original evidence the aldermen gathered had stemmed from testimony given by Frank Burlingham, a former city draftsman who was convicted one year ago of obtaining \$1,200 by fraud from a Kenosha businessman.

Burlingham has talked several times to Dosemagen and has been in state prison and testified before a federal jury held in Milwaukee last summer.

Starts!

Al Milwaukee Sentinel

Milwaukee

Wisconsin

Date: 11/9/63
Edition: Latest

Author: Lindsay Hoben
Editor: JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Milwaukee

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 1 1963	
FBI - MILWAUKEE	

92-384-1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC

DATE: 11/8/63

FROM : SA William J. Higgins, Jr.

SUBJECT: JOHN DOE PROCEEDINGS
KENOSHA COUNTY COURT ✓
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

On 11/8/63, [REDACTED] (Protect identity) advised confidentially that after several months consideration and pressures exerted on the Office of the District Attorney, Kenosha County, by several Aldermen of the City of Kenosha, particularly Alderman GILBERT DOSEMAGEN, JOSEPH B. MOLINARO, District Attorney, planned to go on 11/8/63 before the Honorable HARRY V. CARLSON, Judge, Kenosha County Court, on plans for consideration of opening a John Doe Proceeding in Kenosha on gambling and other illegal activities. b6 b7C b7D

[REDACTED] said that this action was seriously considered only after the Federal Grand Jury in Milwaukee, Wis., called up a number of Witnesses in regards to Kenosha and the local authorities now feel a similiar local procedure is almost mandatory. Plans are at present to have [REDACTED] appear as a first witness and present the tapings he made of allegations of gambling in Kenosha by [REDACTED] which were made in 1962. b6 b7C b7D

[REDACTED] said that Judge CARLSON was the only Kenosha County Judge that would accept the role of Magistrate to consider the evidence to justify a JOHN DOE proceeding. [REDACTED] advised also that he had no idea of the identity of any other witnesses besides himself at this time or just how far the District Attorney intended to carry into the crime setup in Kenosha. [REDACTED] added that he would on a voluntary basis of his own initiative advise of the status of this proceeding on a confidential basis. b6 b7C b7D



Haltzman

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FBI - MILWAUKEE	

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Dalton Heads Kenosha Doe State Help Okayed

Journal Wire Services

Kenosha, Wis. — Le Roy Dalton, assistant attorney general who is chief investigator of the Milwaukee John Doe probe, will head a Doe investigation in Kenosha.

Atty. Gen. George Thompson said he would assign one or more of his assistants to aid Dalton in the probe which began as a study of affairs connected with city hall, but which has been expanded to look into reports of organized crime.

Dalton said Thompson told him to "assign whatever personnel could be spared for a preliminary investigation to determine where we are going." Thompson indicated that it would be the first of the year before investigators would begin.

Dalton, another assistant Robert Martinson, and Deputy Atty. Gen. Lyle Strahan met Friday in Kenosha with County Judge Harry V. Carlson and Dist. Atty. Joseph Molinaro and apparently promised assistance then.

Molinaro, who has pressed the investigation after three aldermen first asked for the probe, said: "I am pleased that the attorney general has taken this action. The public has a right to know if there is anything to this. And if there is, we are going to have to prosecute."

Judge Carlson, who has been presiding over the investigation, said the state action "will assure that this matter will be properly handled for the citizens of Kenosha and the state of Wisconsin."

Names of those to aid Dalton were not announced. The investigation division is budgeted to include five persons. Two, La Verne G. Stordock, Beloit, and Clark A. Lovrein, Monticello, have been appointed.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B3 Milwaukee Journal

— Milwaukee

Wisconsin

Date: 12/24/63
Edition: Latest
Author:
Editor: Lindsay Hoben
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Milwaukee

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DEC 26 1963
FBI — MILWAUKEE

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State's Probers Push Kenosha Doe

By PAUL M. WEYRICH
Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis. — Although most city and county law enforcement officers here deny any knowledge of their activities, the special John Doe investigators appointed by Atty. Gen. George Thompson are making progress.

It has been more than three months since Thompson announced that the state would step into the investigation which was requested a year ago by three Kenosha aldermen.

Since that time Thompson, Le Roy Dalton, special investigator in charge of this probe,

and other officials in the attorney general's office have declined to comment on the progress of the investigation.

Thompson said last week it would not be in the best interests of his office to do so.

Despite official comments, progress has been made by the special team. Two of the five special investigators, Donald R. Simon and LaVern Stordock, have been spending nearly full time on the investigation.

The investigators are headquartered in the courthouse. Courthouse sources said several warrants have been prepared for signature in the attorney general's office.

Reportedly, the warrants will not be issued until after the Apr. 7 election.

A police officer, who asked not to be identified, said, "Those state men are really digging deep."

The special investigators have also established a location outside the courthouse to aid in making contacts with persons.

The investigation began as a probe into alleged city hall irregularities, but reportedly has been expanded to include alleged gambling and organized crime operations in the county.

Accomplishments so far have been without the apparent knowledge or assistance of most city and police officials.

Inspector Robert Bosman, the second ranking officer in the Kenosha police department said, "To the best of my knowledge and information, there has been no activity by the state men here."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Part 2, Page 3

Date: 3/31/64

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Harry Sonneborn

Title:

JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Milwaukee

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Delay Doe Warrants In Kenosha

By PAUL M. WEYRICH
Sentinel Staff Writer

Madison, Wis.—Warrants in the Kenosha John Doe investigation will not be issued until near the end of the investigation, Atty. Gen. George Thompson said Monday.

The attorney general's office stepped into the probe last December at the request of Dist. Atty. Joseph Molinaro of Kenosha county. Since January, a team of state investigators has been working both in Kenosha and Madison in various areas of investigation, which still remain undefined.

"We have felt after due consideration, and counting our experience in Milwaukee that any warrants to be issued will be issued near the conclusion of the investigation," Thompson said.

He said he will not tolerate a lengthy warrant issuing period "such as we had in Milwaukee." He would not, however, give any indication when the investigation would be completed.

Thompson said he felt investigative work which is being done in Madison is almost as important as information being collected by the two fulltime investigators in Kenosha.

"We couldn't have one without the other," Thompson said. He said members of the special team created by the last session of the legislature have been working on records in several departments in the state capitol.

Asked if this included Donald R. Simon and LaVern Stordock, the two team members who have been spending almost full time in Kenosha, Thompson replied, "When they are here they check out what they've found in Kenosha against what has been learned through offices here."

Thompson said the investigators were finding "some definite correlation" between existing records and new information gathered in Kenosha.

Thompson said the departments whose records are being checked for the probe included: The motor vehicle department, the state welfare department, and the state department of taxation, including the income and beverage and cigaret divisions.

The investigation was begun by three Kenosha aldermen more than a year ago as a look into "city hall irregularities."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part 1, Page 2

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Date: 4/12/64

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: HARRY SONNECORN

Title:

JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WIS.

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

cc sent Bureau

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b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (92-384)

DATE: 5/1/64

FROM : SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN

SUBJECT: JOHN DOE PROCEEDINGS
KENOSHA COUNTY COURT
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

On 4/24/64 [] Wisconsin Department of Criminal Investigation, WDCI, came to the Milwaukee Office ostensibly to furnish information relative to one [] whom he had interviewed at WSP and who had told him that he, [], had been interviewed by the FBI but had not furnished them all the information he had. Comparing notes with [] nothing of additional significance from [] was obtained.

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The apparent real reason for [] contact was to establish liaison with this office and determine to what extent he would be able to get information from us. He was advised that this matter had been discussed between [] and Messrs. DALTON and LOVRIEN and that any request for information that he desired to make would be entertained consistent with the arrangements worked out between the heads of the organization.

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He then stated that he had received the "complete" file from the Kenosha Sheriff's Office relative to the BERNAT investigation and among the things that were obviously missing were an inventory of the items of evidence recovered at the gravesite and photographs. He said he felt these items would be of significance in interviewing various witnesses in the John Doe proceeding at Kenosha and went on to explain that although District Attorney MOLINARO of Kenosha had asked for the John Doe Investigation to look into gambling and racketeering in Kenosha they would necessarily get into the subject matter of the BERNAT killing because their authority extends to organized crime and to organized crime control of coin operated devices.

[] specifically requested photographs of the Bong Air Force Base burial spot of BERNAT and was advised that if any such photographs were available in our files they

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1 - 92-257
JAH/lmp
(2) *[Signature]*

92-384-8

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<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>	

MI 92-384

would simply be copies of those furnished by the Kenosha Sheriff's Office as we had not taken any photographs of the crime scene. He also asked if we had any photographs of [redacted] and [redacted] the two individuals mentioned by [redacted] as Chicago hoodlums connected with the Lomar Distributing Company there. b6 b7C

Our files contain no photographs of these two individuals and [redacted] was advised that they were both Chicago hoodlums and unquestionably their photos if available at all would be available through the Intelligence Division of the Chicago PD. b6 b7C

In connection with the above it is noted that [redacted] [redacted] Kenosha SO, had previously indicated to the writer and SA [redacted] that he might seek a conference type discussion involving the BERNAT case and the various agencies investigating it at the time of the annual Administrative School in Milwaukee during May. b6 b7C

5/11/64

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

To: DIRECTOR, FBI
From: SAC, MILWAUKEE (92-384)
Subject: JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

As the Bureau is aware, recent legislation in Wisconsin has established the Wisconsin Department of Criminal Investigation (WDCI) under the direction of LEROY DALTON, Assistant Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin. The chief investigator for this new department is former SA CLARK E. LOVRIEN and there are three other investigators presently authorized and hired. Among these is [redacted]

[redacted] for the Rock County Sheriff's Department. He and a man named [redacted] are presently engaging in investigating under John Doe inquiry in Kenosha, Wisconsin, which inquiry was requested by District Attorney JOSEPH B. MOLINARO after considerable pressures were brought following the murder of ANTHONY J. BIERNAT in January, 1963, and the subsequent resignation of STANLEY G. HAUKEHAHL as Chief of Police [redacted]

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Mr. DALTON and Mr. LOVRIEN have advised me that they will as a part of their John Doe inquiry in Kenosha inquire into the murder of ANTHONY J. BIERNAT (being investigated and reported under Bureau File 92-4690). They state that because of the magistrate's power to grant immunity, they may be able to achieve some success in the ultimate solution of this case

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2 - Milwaukee (92-384)
(1 - 80-New - Wisconsin Department
of Criminal Investigation (WDCI))

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contact CCL*

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MI 92-384

and that their charge under Wisconsin Statute establishing the WDCI includes investigation of hoodlum activities, and they feel that the BIERNAT murder is closely interwoven with hoodlum activities in the Kenosha area.

They have requested that this office furnish information obtained as a result of our investigation of the BIERNAT case to avoid duplication of investigative efforts and avoid pursuing information which we already know will dead-end.

Since the WDCI is a duly established law enforcement agency, it is believed that we should cooperate to the extent of furnishing information in which they have a legitimate interest. It is also recognized that in a John Doe proceeding such as was recently concluded in Milwaukee and is presently being conducted in Kenosha there are a large number of political ramifications and furthermore, WDCI is under the direction of the State Attorney General with the inherent political policies existing by reason of this fact.

UACB oral dissemination will be made of information obtained as a result of our investigation of the BIERNAT case with the clear understanding that the dissemination of relative information will be a two-way street and that we will be advised of matters of interest to us as they may be received by the John Doe investigators. Likewise it will be made very clear to DALTON and LOVRIEN that the flow of information will be terminated immediately if it is used for political purposes.

F B I

Date: 5-15-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Milwaukee (92-384)

✓ From: Director, FBI

JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Reference is made to your airtel dated 5-11-64, which contained a request for Bureau permission to orally disseminate information obtained as a result of our investigation of the Biernat case to the Wisconsin Department of Criminal Investigation (WDCI).

In view of the Bureau's continuing interest in the Biernat murder case and since this matter is currently under investigation, it is not deemed desirable at this time to turn over to WDCI all of the information developed as a result of our investigation of this case.

While the Bureau does desire to cooperate with WDCI and, of course, is interested in the solution of this case as well as maintaining pressure on Milwaukee and Kenosha hoodlums, it is believed that the SAC should recontact Leroy Dalton and Clark E. Lovrien of WDCI and point out to them that in connection with their John Doe inquiry in Kenosha if they desire information regarding specific situations or individuals involved in the Biernat case they should make this known. Thereafter, a review of our files could be made and if pertinent information is contained therein, it could be set forth in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination cleared through the Bureau and then furnished to WDCI. This procedure is deemed to be necessary since the request by Dalton and Lovrien is extremely broad and would obviously include a great deal of general information which may not be pertinent to the investigation contemplated by state authorities.

Advise Bureau promptly of results of your contact with the officials of WDCI and continue to keep Bureau informed of all pertinent developments. In your contact with Dalton and Lovrien no reference should be made regarding use of information for political purposes and you should, of course, insist that any dissemination is to be used for law enforcement purposes.

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CE &
Contacted
5/24/64

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 1 1964	
FBI - MILWAUKEE	

Haltzman

92-384-10

5/18/64

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-9-30)
From: SAC, MILWAUKEE (92-145-Sub A)
Subject: CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
MILWAUKEE DIVISION
WEEKLY SUMMARY

Re Bureau airtel to Milwaukee dated 5/14/64, which concerns the John Doe investigation in Kenosha, Wisconsin and efforts on the part of Assistant Attorney General DALTON and Chief Investigator LOVRIEN to develop information about the murder of ANTHONY J. BIERNAT.

The above matter is being followed closely. Milwaukee airtel to Bureau dated 5/11/64 under the caption "John Doe Investigation, Kenosha, Wisconsin," Milwaukee File 92-384, set out information in this regard and requested authority on a UACB basis for oral dissemination relating to the BIERNAT investigation to DALTON and LOVRIEN.

3 - Bureau (62-9-30)(AM)
2 - Milwaukee (92-145-Sub A)(92-384)
NOT:jb
(5)

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92-384-11

F B I

Date: 6-11-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Milwaukee (92-384)

✓ From: Director, FBI

JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Reurairtel dated 5-11-64 and Buairtel dated 5-15-64.

As pointed out in reBuairtel, the Bureau is desirous of cooperating with the Wisconsin Department of Criminal Investigation (WDCI) in the John Doe inquiries into the Biernat murder case and their inquiries of hoodlum activities in the Kenosha area. You should bear in mind that any dissemination of information contained in our files must be done in a manner that would insure that the identities of the Bureau's confidential informants and sources of information are fully protected.

Promptly furnish your views, observations, and recommendations regarding the most feasible manner by which we can cooperate with WDCI and yet insure that the Bureau's best interests are protected; and all information of interest developed during the John Doe proceedings is brought to our attention. In this connection consideration should be given

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You should not, of course, discuss any of the foregoing proposals with state authorities until such time as you have received Bureau permission.

The above requested material should be submitted to reach the Bureau by 6-19-64.

Sent Via _____ M Per *[Signature]*

6-16-64

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (92-384)

SUBJECT: JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Re Bureau airtel 6/11/64.

As a general proposition, the Milwaukee Office will, with Bureau approval, in each specific instance furnish information and letterhead memorandum form to WDCI for their use in the John Doe inquiries in Kenosha. We will make every effort to insure through close liaison that we keep apprised of their activities and progress particularly as it concerns the BIERNAT murder case which we still have under active investigation.

It is felt that we should not volunteer to have agents testify and avoid, if possible, a situation where agents are subpoenaed to testify. This could create the impression that we were summoned by the John Doe rather than voluntarily helping them. Also, if agents were to testify, questions could be directed to them by the judge conducting the inquiry which questions could get into areas involving informants or other sensitive sources. For this reason, we will keep detailed records of information furnished so that we are always in a position to come forward and establish the fact that we have voluntarily assisted the John Doe.

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1 - Milwaukee (92-384)
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Consistent with this idea, it is anticipated that shortly after the first of July the Bureau will be furnished with a series of letterhead memoranda which we contemplate furnishing to the John Doe consisting of the following:

1. Background memoranda listing the witnesses to the assault and possible motives as indicated by statements BERNAT made before he disappeared and information that we had obtained in Milwaukee prior to his disappearance regarding a possible hit.

2. A list of the significant physical evidence located as a result of the crime scene search at the time BERNAT's body was found.

3. A list of the principle suspects, being ALBERT ALBANA, DOMINIC PRINCIPE, WILLIAM WEISER COVELLI and JOHN CHARLES RIZZO of the Kenosha area; STEVE DE SALVO, [REDACTED] JOSEPH GURRA, FRANK STELLON, FRANK BALISTRERI and Dr. ANTHONY VERDONE.

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4. A resume of the information furnished by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] With regard to this latter item, this is the only possible way that investigators can get to [REDACTED] but it is not believed at all likely that they will get to him and even if they do, they would not know his informant status although it would create considerable problems in management and the reasoning is as follows:

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[REDACTED]

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MI 92-384

has advised this office in his capacity as PCI that he

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Independently of this information

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It would seem apparent, therefore, that in any full scale investigation of the BERNAT case by WDIC and through John Doe Proceedings in Kansas that

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For the above reasons, it does not appear that [redacted] will be compromised in this investigation and this office will carefully evaluate each item furnished to WDIC to insure that not only this informant but others are not compromised.

At the present time, it is not felt that we should interject ourselves into this inquiry to the extent of suggesting potential witnesses beyond those listed in the above categories or setting out specific questions to be pursued with each witness.

None of the foregoing will be discussed with state authorities

MI 92-384

but UACB memo along the lines set out above will be prepared and submitted to the Bureau as promptly as possible for perusal and approval.

F B I

Date: 6-19-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

✓ To: SAC, Milwaukee (92-384)

✓ From: Director, FBI

JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

ReBuairtel dated 6-11-64, and Milwaukee airtel dated 6-16-64.

Your plans to cooperate with WDCI in the John Doe inquiries and into the Biernat murder case as set forth in referenced Milwaukee airtel meets with Bureau approval. The Bureau also concurs with the methods you intend to use to implement this cooperation with WDCI.

You should furnish the Bureau, however, reasons why you do not believe it feasible to furnish WDCI [redacted]

[redacted] The above-requested material should be furnished to the Bureau by return airtel.

92-384-14

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 21 1964	
FBI - MILWAUKEE	

Haltzman

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

6/23/64

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (92-384)
SUBJECT: JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Re BUairtel 6/19/64 requesting return airtel.

In Milwaukee airtel to 6/16/64 it was not specifically indicated but nonetheless it is contemplated that the information set out in this airtel will by its contents and the manner in which it is presented suggest to the WDIC investigators the line of investigation to pursue and the line of questioning to pursue with the witnesses furnished.

Milwaukee airtel likewise listed the categories of witnesses who could produce significant admissible testimony and while it is not an exclusive list of such witnesses it will impress the great majority of them other than informants.

An added factor is the recent origin of the WDIC and the fact that the individuals making it up are still somewhat of an unknown factor to the personnel of this office. There is an impression, however, as to those we are acquainted with, that for this office to specifically suggest a line of inquiry to follow in the investigation or specific questions to be pursued with individuals witnesses, might be resented. As to the immunity power of the John Doe inquiry, there are certain witnesses who probably have knowledge and are perhaps even conspirators in the BERNAT murder but there is always the possibility that they might actually be principals and for the Bureau to suggest that they be granted immunity might be dangerous if it later turns out that the individual should be prosecuted and cannot be because of a suggestion by the Bureau followed by action on that suggestion.

3 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Milwaukee
JAH/lmp
(4) *[Signature]*

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If the MDIC seeks advice in either of these connections or if it appears especially advantageous to make specific suggestions to them, all factors considered, then Bureau advice will be sought in those instances and appropriate suggestions or questions furnished after Bureau clearance.

92-384

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
July 17, 1964

Le Roy Rector
Clark E. Lovrien
Wisconsin Department of
Criminal Investigation
State Attorney General Office
State Office Building
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Lovrien:

In accordance with your request, there are attached hereto, two copies of an 84 page memorandum, setting out certain findings of this Bureau as a result of our investigation of the murder of Anthony J. Biernat in Kenosha, Wisconsin January 7, 1963. This matter is still under current investigation by this Bureau.

In an investigation of this magnitude, there are obviously a large number of avenues of inquiry that deadend, or seem not to warrant further investigation. No effort has been made in the memorandum to cover any such aspect of our investigation. If, in your investigation, you come upon some facts that seem to warrant further inquiry, and they are not covered in the attached, feel free to inquire as it is entirely possible we will be able to be of further assistance in such event. By the same token, the attached does not pretend to be a full report of all the investigation conducted on the matters and individuals reported on. Should there be additional details of interest to you, please let me know.

As indicated above, this matter is still under active investigation, as are the individuals mentioned. Should your inquiry produce items relating to them, or other matters within our interest, it is hoped that you will let us have the benefit of your findings.

Very truly yours,

RJB
RICHARD J. BAKER
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
cc: 66-911
JAH/lmp
(3) *lmp*

92-384-16

MURDER OF ANTHONY J. BIERNATSECTION I. - SUMMARY

Anthony Joseph Biernat was born at Chicago, Illinois, on April 4, 1916; there he became associated with several juke-box operators as a mechanic and route man. About 1937, one Stanley Miller, Kenosha, Wisconsin, induced Biernat to move to Kenosha and maintain Miller's jukeboxes. Upon Miller's entrance into the U.S. Military Service, World War II, Miller sold his business to Biernat, which he expanded and continued to operate, having an estimated 80 machines divided between Kenosha and U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois. Investigation indicates that about November, 1962, William "Weiser" Covelli, known to Biernat, introduced Joseph Frank Gurera and Steve John DeSalvo, Milwaukee hoodlums, to Biernat. They unsuccessfully endeavored to buy part of Biernat's business; Biernat subsequently confided this approach to close friends. About ten p.m., January 7, 1963, Biernat, accompanied by [redacted] a close friend, bought Chicago papers at the North Shore Station, Kenosha, where they separated. Biernat apparently proceeded to his car on the Station parking lot and was accosted en route by three men; a struggle followed, witnessed by six witnesses. The following day, Biernat's blood-stained car was still on the lot where his broken glasses, hat and coat were found. On the evening of January 28, 1963, Biernat's body was recovered from a grave under the porch of an abandoned farm house on the abandoned Bong Air Force Base. Death was attributed to four blows about the head; body covered with about 100 pounds of lime. Investigation discloses likelihood Biernat killed as outgrowth of refusal to Joseph Gurera and Steve DeSalvo. (79-56-266, synopsis)

Suspected of involvement and/or knowledge of this case are: Frank Peter Balistreri, head of the Italian hoodlum Outfit in Milwaukee; Joseph Frank Gurera; Steve John DeSalvo; [redacted] and Dr. Anthony J. Verdone, all of Milwaukee. Also, William "Weiser" Covelli, John Charles Rizzo, Dominic Frank Principe, and Albert Albana of Kenosha. Buster Balestrere and Frank Stelloh of Milwaukee, close associates of above, may have knowledge.

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MURDER OF ANTHONY J. BLEDNAT

SECTION II. - WITNESSES TO THE ABDUCTION

On January 27, 1963, [redacted] Police Department, Kenosha, Wisconsin, furnished a scale drawing of 1" to 30' of the above area, which included the property of the Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad and its parking lot. Indicated thereon are the positions of:

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(1) Victim's car; (2) blood stained coat; (3) glass frame-case and coat button and (4) broken glass lens.

Information is to the effect that this drawing was made from actual measurements made by [redacted] Registered Land Surveyor, Wisconsin S-772, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

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A copy of the scale drawing is attached. (79-56-299, p. 108)

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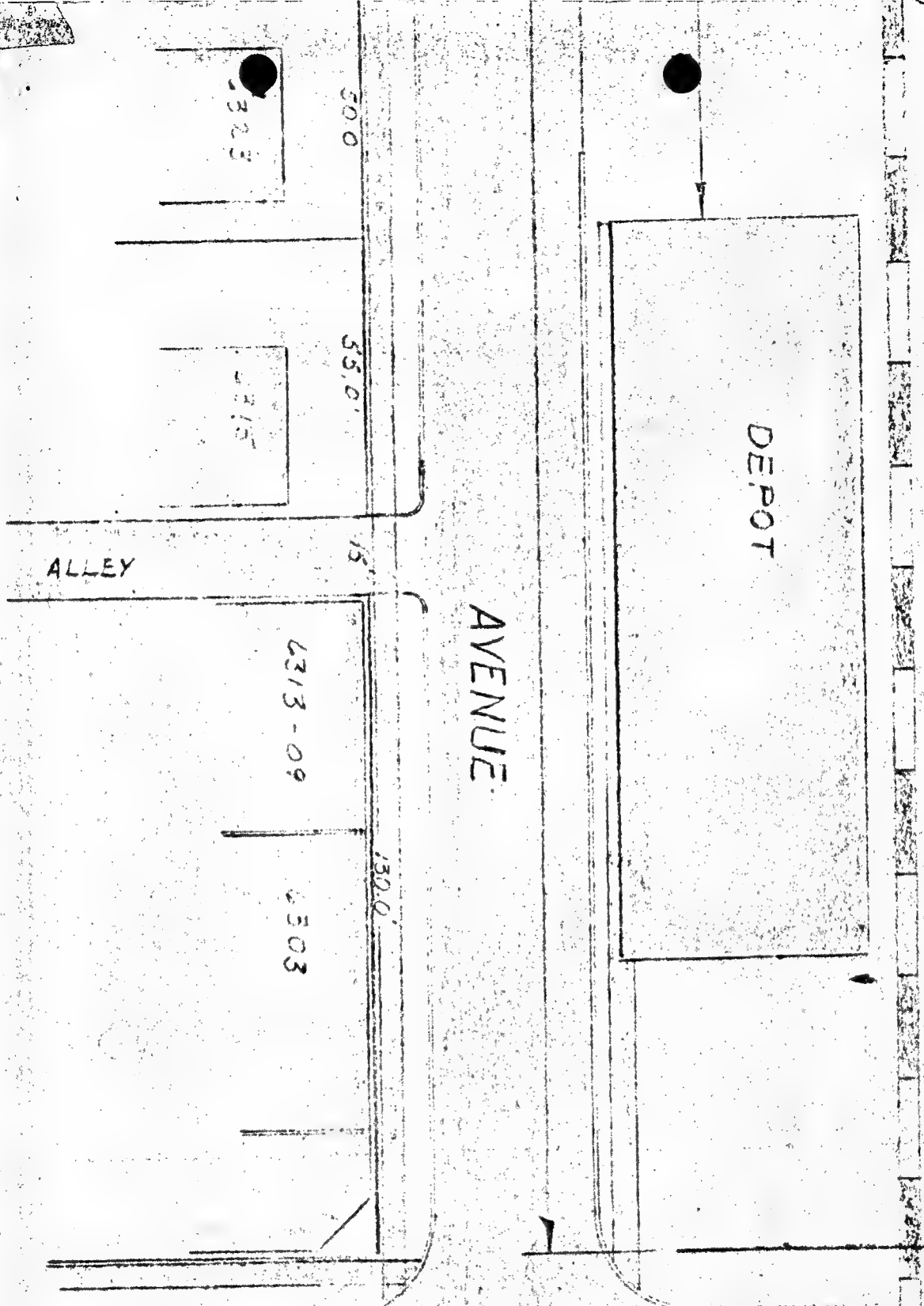
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[redacted] advised that he was born [redacted] in [redacted]. He advised he met Tony Biernat in about 1940 or 1941. He became acquainted with Biernat in that he grew up in the neighborhood where Tony Biernat operated his business. He stated he believed that Biernat operated his business as a single proprietorship, and he was not incorporated or in partnership with anyone. He stated he is not and never has been employed by Biernat on a regular basis; however, he has helped him move jukeboxes and also washed cars for him. He stated that for these services he would receive "a buck or two."

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[redacted] stated that Tony Biernat married [redacted] in Chicago in 1942. Biernat is a member of the Elk's Lodge in Kenosha, was a Commodore in the Kenosha Yacht Club and a member of the Music Operators of America. He advised that Biernat had no insurance, to his knowledge, except a group policy with the Music Operators of America. To his knowledge, Biernat bought his jukeboxes from [redacted] of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and believed that Biernat owns these machines outright except for the purchase of new machines which he might buy on a four or five month contract. He advised that the machines cost about \$1,400 when new. The model generally purchased was Seeburg.

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Concerning close personal friends of Biernat, [redacted] stated he believed they were as follows, including himself:

[redacted]
Stanley Miller, Kenosha;
[redacted]

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[redacted] Concerning employees and ex-employees of Biernat, listed the following:

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[redacted]
Joe Yucas, about 70 years old, employed about 20 years as clean-up man and telephone answerer;

Ed Griffin (now deceased), who helps Biernat make collections and who operates pinball machines of his own;



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[redacted] advised he believed that Tony generally carried from \$150 to \$200 on his person. He carried this money folded in his pants pocket. He advised he had also heard from [redacted] employee of Hallebs, Kenosha, that someone had approached Biernat recently for a \$400 loan but he had refused.

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[redacted] also stated he recalled Biernat had gone to Hot Springs, Arkansas generally in the spring for short vacations. On one of these occasions, Biernat had gone with [redacted] of the Flamingo Club in Kenosha, to Hot Springs. He advised Biernat had told him that on one of these trips he had become friendly with a female, name unknown but who operated a motel in Lawton, Oklahoma. He related Biernat had never indicated any marital trouble with his wife. He stated Biernat told him that he had also visited prostitutes while in Milwaukee but he had not mentioned the names of these prostitutes or the places visited.

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[redacted] advised Biernat had told him he had been visited by Bill Covelli of Kenosha, a "Joey G." of Kansas City and a (first name unknown but possibly [redacted] of Milwaukee in about the last part of November or the first part of December, 1962. The contact had been made in his company office in Kenosha. Covelli, "Joey G." and [redacted] according to the information given [redacted] by Biernat, asked Biernat if he wanted to get rid of a piece of his business. Biernat stated he told them that he did not. Biernat also stated that they asked him if he wanted to enlarge his operations, and Biernat told them he did not.

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[redacted] stated that, to the best of his knowledge, the following are jukebox or pinball operators operating in the Kenosha area. He pointed out that this is not a complete list, but from his recollection only:

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[redacted] Vogue Amusement Company);

(First name unknown) [redacted]
 Tony Ambrose (deceased and [redacted] now operating
 route);

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(First name unknown) [redacted]
 William Covelli;
 [redacted] largest operator);

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Ed Griffin (now deceased);

[redacted]
 national company, name unknown, to whom [redacted]
 sold out,

[redacted] believed there was some understanding between
 the above operators not to infringe on each other's territory.

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[redacted] stated that, to the best of his recollection,
 he had departed from Kenosha on the first Wednesday or Thursday
 after New Year's Day for Madison, Wisconsin, where he stayed
 until Saturday of that week. He then returned to Milwaukee,
 Wisconsin where he spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother,

[redacted] He advised he left
 Milwaukee on Monday morning, January 7, 1963, in his own
 automobile, a 1958 black Chevrolet, license not recalled.
 He arrived at his mother's home in Kenosha where he had been
 staying at about 10:30 to 11:00 a.m. He advised he soon
 thereafter went to Biernat's office in Kenosha and discovered
 [redacted] and Joe Yucas there. He advised that he and
 [redacted] made calls at the following places: Sleepy's Bar,
 56th Street between 11th and 12th Avenue; a place located on
 southeast corner of 63rd and 23rd Avenue, name not recalled;
 then to Tropic Club, located at 22nd between 56th and 57th
 Streets, and then to Sharkey's Tavern, located on 6th Avenue,
 between 58th and 59th Streets. He advised they then returned
 to Biernat's office, and Biernat and he believed Joe Yucas
 were there.

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He advised that soon after 12:30 p.m. he, Biernat
 and [redacted] drove in [redacted] car, a 1963 white Newport
 Chrysler four-door, to Krok's Restaurant on the north end of
 Kenosha where they had lunch. He recalled that Biernat and
 [redacted] had one or two Martinis each and that Biernat had a

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cheeseburger. [] had a "little steak," and [] had a hamburger. Biernat paid the check, and they returned to Biernat's office at about 1:40 p.m. He advised he could not recall what they talked about at lunch, but that no argument ensued. He recalled the bartender at Krok's during lunch was either [] or [] and recalled that a [] and her husband had lunch at a nearby table and spoke to Biernat.

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[] advised that Biernat was dropped off at his office, and he and [] continued on to DeCelle's Insurance Agency in Kenosha where [] talked to an office girl, name unknown. They then went to [] Barber Shop, located on 50th Street and 26th Avenue where the barber, [], cut their hair. He advised they left the barber shop between 3:20 to 3:30 p.m., and [] dropped him off at Biernat's office, where he stayed until about 5:25 to 5:30 p.m. He recalled that Joe Lucas was in the office.

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He advised that he drove home in his own car where he stayed until about 8:00 p.m. He then drove to Biernat's office, arriving at about 8:05 p.m. He advised that Joe Lucas, [] and a white male, about 40, 6', slender, light hair, whose name he does not recall, were there. He advised he could not recall ever seeing this unknown person before. He advised that Tony Biernat came into the office at about 8:45 to 9:00 p.m., and at about 9:30 p.m. he and Biernat walked to the Keeno Coffeepot where Biernat had coffee and [] had tea. There were three persons playing pinball and two other males in the place. After about ten minutes they returned to the office. Joe Lucas and the other unknown male were still in Biernat's place.

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[] stated that at about 10:00 p.m. he drove in his car to the North Shore Depot to buy a Chicago Tribune. Tony Biernat stated he also wanted a paper and said he would meet him there and drive in his own car. He advised that their respective cars were pointed in opposite directions, and he did not see the route that Biernat took nor did he see him en route.

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[] stated that, when he arrived at the depot, he parked his car on 27th Street, adjacent to the depot building and on the west side of the street facing south.

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There were a couple of cars parked ahead of him, and he recalls that he had to back into the parking place. He stated that he walked in the south door of the depot and purchased two papers of the Chicago Tribune. He recalled seeing two young heavy set females, further description not recalled, and one additional woman at the coffee counter and one man also drinking coffee, further descriptions concerning these individuals not recalled. He advised he recalled there was a female employee working behind the counter, and he does not know this woman and cannot recall her description. He advised he recalled that [redacted] of Kenosha, came in. He could not recall if he talked to her or not.

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[redacted] advised that Biernat arrived at the depot from the south door. He did not see Biernat drive up, and the first time he saw him was when he entered the door. He stated that he walked up and handed Biernat one of the papers. They sat down on one of the benches facing the south door and talked for a few minutes. He stated that they discussed Biernat's double hernia and also an article that Biernat had seen in one of the magazines concerning college students at Omaha. At no time was either of them angry or upset. He recalls that Biernat was wearing a dark green hat, a green corduroy car coat with a tan collar, dark pants and believed that he wore gloves.

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[redacted] stated he told Biernat that the next day he was driving to Madison en route to Washington, D. C. They then left the depot together through the south door, and Tony walked toward his car, and [redacted] walked to his. He advised that he never saw Biernat's car, and he could not recall if the light was on outside of the depot. He informed that he backed out of his parking place, immediately turned north on 26th Street to 63rd Street, then east to 23rd Street, then north to 23rd to 60th, then to 19th to 57th and to his home. He advised he arrived home at about 10:15 or 10:20 p.m. and spent the night there. He advised that he never saw Biernat again.

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[redacted] advised the next morning, on January 8, 1963, he left his home at about 8:15 to 8:20 a.m. and he drove by Biernat's office in his own car to see if he was there. He did not see Biernat's car and proceeded to Milwaukee without

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stopping. He advised that he stopped at the National Guard Armory at the airport to pick up a flight jacket and then drove to his old apartment located at 1343 West Wisconsin, Milwaukee, where he picked up a parachute bag containing two flight suits. He related that an employee of that apartment house opened the storeroom where some of his personal effects were stored.

[redacted] advised he then drove to his brother's home, where he stayed for a few minutes, and then he drove to Hales Corners, Wisconsin where he had a sandwich with [redacted] at the latter's home. He advised that he and [redacted] then drove to Madison, Wisconsin, arriving there at about 1:00 to 1:30 p.m. at Trux Field. There he received information that he was to call [redacted] of the Kenosha Police Department. He advised that [redacted] told him that Biernat was missing. He stated he told [redacted] that he would immediately proceed to Kenosha to see him. He stated that he and [redacted] drove to Kenosha, and he talked to [redacted] after which he drove [redacted] back to Hales Corners and returned to his home in Kenosha, arriving about 5:30 to 6:00 p.m. He advised that at about 7:30 p.m. he went to Biernat's home and stayed there until about 10:30 p.m. He recalled that [redacted] age 17 or 18, [redacted] age 10 or 11, a next-door neighbor, name unknown, and a Catholic priest, whom he does not know, were also there. After that he returned home.

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Concerning himself, [redacted] advised he resided in Kenosha [redacted]

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[redacted] advised he drives a 1958 black Chevrolet, license not recalled. He stated he had no suspects nor did he know anything about the disappearance of Biernat.

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[redacted] is described as follows:

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Race
Sex
Date of birth
Place of birth
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Complexion
Build
Residence



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The above interview took place on January 28, 1963.
(79-56-266, pp. 76-83)

On January 28, 1963 [redacted]

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[redacted] stated as follows:

At about 8:45 p.m. on January 7, 1963 he and [redacted] a friend, drove in [redacted] 1956 Chevrolet to the North Shore depot where they called some girl friends from the phone booth which is on the east side of the depot waiting room. They talked until about 9:55 p.m. In fact, at 9:50 p.m. [redacted] got through with a call and then [redacted] talked to a girl for another five minutes. Both then left the depot together by the south entrance. He didn't see Biernat, whose photo he has since seen, at the depot.

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As they got out of the depot, [redacted] heard a man say, "I don't want to get into the car." The voice came from down (south) on the North Shore parking lot. [redacted] heard the voice repeat the statement. It sounded like there was a fight. There were two men, thought to be cab drivers, standing outside the depot at the time, but they did not seem to be concerned with the voice and [redacted] could not tell whether they even heard it.

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[redacted] and [redacted] got into the latter's car, [redacted] driving. He backed out of his parking place, prepared to go north. [redacted] and [redacted] then decided to see if there was a fight, so [redacted] pulled back into the parking space and backed out again, this time in anticipation of driving south. In a few seconds [redacted] had driven about 3/4ths of the way to the 64th Street end of the parking lot where [redacted] observed a car which was facing south and was standing near the east edge of the lot and just west of 27th Street. The car's lights were off and no exhaust was observed. The car, in recollection, appeared to be a light colored 1962 Pontiac sedan. It was possibly a hardtop and may have been beige or light blue - at least it was a light color. It may have been white. No lights were seen either inside nor outside the car. The license, if any, was not observed. The car was recalled as fairly clean. Since seeing the car, [redacted] has taken notice of a known 1962 Pontiac and he thinks the suspect car was of the same make and year due to the slant of the rear window and the general outline of the car as a whole.

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[] observed three men standing at the right side of the suspect car. The man in the middle was leaning over the car top or may have been bracing himself with his hands on the car top, as if he didn't want to get into the car. In his recollection, the body was slumped over, but it did not slump over suddenly while he was watching. It was simply in a slumped posture. [] did not see any blood on this man nor did he recognize him then or now (after seeing pictures of Hiernat). In fact, he would not be able to recognize this man. He heard nothing said by this man, nor by the other two, while he had them under observation. This may have been because [] had the radio on, the windows closed and the heater and defroster working. Besides, the car runs noisily. This man in the middle had on a white shirt or coat. He was older than the other two men, but that is all that [] would say about his description. He saw only his head over the top of the car.

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The man to the right was holding the right arm of the man in the middle. He seemed to be about the same size. He looked as if he might be 29 or 30 years old. He may have had on dark clothes, but that is all that [] would say about his description. He was also covered for the most part by the car.

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The man on the left appeared a little shorter than the others by a couple of inches. He looked about 30 and may have worn dark clothes. His head was turned toward the other two. [] said that that was all the description he could give.

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[] car passed within about 4 feet of the suspect car and, without stopping, drove on to 64th Street and then out of the area. (79-56-266, p. 89-90)

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On January 28, 1963 [redacted]

[redacted] stated as follows:

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At about 9:00 p.m. or earlier on January 7, 1963, he and [redacted] a close friend, went to the North Shore depot and used the telephone in [redacted] car, a 1956 blue over white Chevrolet. They stayed quite awhile and left at a little before 10:00 p.m. As they came out of the depot, [redacted] heard someone at the south end of the North Shore parking lot call out that he didn't want to get into the car. He heard this twice. He and [redacted] went to [redacted] car, which was parked about 4 cars south of the southern-most cab in the area reserved for cabs. The cabs are parked just south of the depot itself.

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They pulled out of their parking space, [redacted] driving. He was going to turn north to 63rd Street, but instead turned south because they wanted to see what was going on. It was a very dark night. He had his radio on and heard that it was 9:55 p.m. As he drove south, he saw a car parked facing south down near the south end of the North Shore parking lot. He drove slowly past this car, but did not stop. He passed within 4 or 5 feet of the parked car. Its lights were off. Because he was driving, he didn't see what kind of car it was and can give no description. He saw no people around the car, but [redacted] said there were three men who had some man against the car and were holding him.

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[redacted] turned east on 64th and drove away from the area. The next night [redacted] phoned him and told him to look at the paper, which had an article about the disappearance of Biernat. On the following Friday, [redacted] was interviewed by police. [redacted] said he saw Biernat's picture in the paper and did not remember seeing him anywhere - such as at the North Shore depot. (79-56-266, p. 93)

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[redacted] advised that on January 7, 1963 he and his friend, [redacted] had been bowling at the Puttormans Bowling Alleys at 52nd and 7th Avenue in Kenosha. He advised that after bowling they each wanted to call their girl friends and since the phones at the bowling alley were busy they went to the North Shore Station. [redacted] stated that they drove in his, [redacted] 1956 Chevrolet Fordor. He advised that upon arriving at the station, he parked his car in the parking lot just south of the depot and south of the taxi area. He estimated that they arrived at the depot at about 9 p.m. He advised that as they walked to the station and just before entering the south door of the station they saw a Cadillac which he believed to be about a 1955 parked parallel to the station near the depot. He advised that it was still parked on the lot but to the rear of the parking lot. He advised that when he and [redacted] came out which he estimated to be about 9:55 p.m. this Cadillac was gone. He stated that while at the station they played the jukebox machine and also pinball machines. He advised that they talked to their girl friends and estimated they spent about 45 minutes to an hour at the station. He stated that they came out of the south door of the depot and advised that the time was about 9:55 since he recalls the news had just come on the radio. He stated that as they came out of the south door of the station he heard a man towards the south end of the lot holler, "I don't want to get into that car." He stated that he heard this man shout this twice. He advised that he and [redacted] then got into a car and that they backed out and started to go north on 27th Avenue but that they decided to go south so that they could see what the commotion was about in the parking lot and also that he wanted to drive past his girl friend's house. He advised that he then pulled into the parking lot again and backed out and drove south. He stated that he left the lights out on his car as he proceeded south along the rear of the parking lot south of the North Shore Station. He advised he does not know why he left the lights out other than the fact they were looking for the commotion that they heard when they left the station. He advised that they pulled to within about four feet of a car which was also facing south and parked on the rear of the parking lot and drove off to the left of this car and on into the street. He advised as they passed this car he noticed three men leaning against the right hand side of the parked car. He stated that he was concerned with traffic on

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27th Avenue and therefore did not get as close a look at the car and three men as he had hoped to get. He advised that he cannot describe either the car or the men. He stated that as they approached this parked car, however, the tail lights were on. He stated that he did not see a driver and does not recall whether or not the interior lights were on. He advised that he took [redacted] home and then went home himself. He stated that the next day [redacted] called him on the phone and told him to read the front page of the paper. He advised that when he read the article on Biernat and noticed a reference made to the North Shore Station he realized what had happened. He stated he talked to his father about it and that his father told him to be quiet and not say anything advising him not to get involved since his father had been bombed years ago in

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[redacted] stated that he was telling the truth when he stated that he cannot describe either the car or the three individuals. He advised that he is not withholding any information and that he is not afraid. He did advise, however, that his mother received two anonymous telephone calls, one about ten days after Biernat was abducted, when the caller advised his mother that he, [redacted] should keep his mouth shut. The second one was received a few days later and amounted to about the same as the first call. He stated that he has received no further threatening calls since about the middle of January, 1963. [redacted] stated that he would be agreeable to taking a lie test as to any information he has regarding what he saw at the North Shore Depot on January 7, 1963. (92-257, Vol. III, Ser. 320, p. 18-19)

On January 28, 1963 [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed at [redacted]

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He stated as follows:

On the evening of January 7, 1963, he bowled at Brittle's Recreation, Inc., 2634 63rd Street, and thereafter talked for awhile with [redacted] another bowler. They finished bowling at 9 p.m., but did not leave the alleys until about 10 p.m. They separated just outside Brittle's each going his own way. [redacted] went directly to his car which was parked on the east side of the North Shore Railroad Depot, the second or third from the south end of the depot. When he got near his car he heard a dog barking and heard a call for help. It was dark out, but he could see the outlines of a car and several men on the parking lot south of the depot. There was a street light behind them at the corner of 64th and 27th Avenue. As the call came from quite a distance, he jumped into his car and drove to the spot instead of going on foot. His car windows fogged up, somewhat impairing his view, but he saw on approaching that the suspect car was facing south and was just off the street and on the North Shore lot. The lights were off and both front and rear doors on the right side of the car were open. The dome light was not on, to his recollection. He doesn't know whether the motor was running. A man was lying on the ground at the rear and toward the right side of the car. He seemed to have his hands over his face, which was red and looked bloody. He appeared to have on a light-colored coat, but maybe the coat was open. [redacted] did not observe whether this man moved. He looked like a good-sized man, but [redacted] could not say whether it was Biernat, whose photo he has seen.

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There was a man standing over the fallen man - stopped or bent over or down on one knee, acting as if he were trying to move the man who was down or as if he were taking his, the fallen man's, coat off. If not either of these, [redacted] thought it looked as if the fallen man were being held down. Due to his posture, the face of the bent-over man was not visible to [redacted]. He seemed to have on a dark jacket. He looked like a good-sized man, maybe 5'10" and 180 pounds. He left [redacted] with the impression that he was young, maybe in his early 20s but this was just an impression.

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A second man was seen standing as if leaning against the right fender of the suspect car. He may have been doing something with the car door. He looked to be smaller than the other - estimated by [] to be 5'9" or 10", 150 or 160 pounds, and young, giving the impression that he was in his 20s. He, too, was in dark clothes.

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A third man was at the wheel of the car. He looked at [] He had a thin, narrow face and was either short or slouched down in the seat. He may have had a cap with a visor - or else there was a shadow cast across his forehead. He looked young. [] said he might have been his own age (31) or younger.

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The car was, in [] memory, a 53 or 54 Ford of cream or light pastel shade. It was a four-door model. It was dirty. The rear fender or tail light area (the lights were not on) seemed rounded and [] did not believe the car had pointed fins. No license was seen.

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After stopping momentarily directly alongside the suspect car, [] pulled ahead a little with the idea of getting the license from the front of the car. As he was unable to see, he decided on the spur of the moment to drive around the block and take the license number from the rear. He drove south to 64th and turned east and then made a series of left turns which brought him back where the suspect car had been parked. This took about a minute and a half, he estimated (a trial run showed that this could be done easily in 1 1/2 minutes). He was not delayed by traffic in going around the block.

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When he returned, the suspect car was gone, as were all the men. A woman came to the front door at a house just across 27th Street. She was heavy-set and not a very young woman. [] thought she had been at the window when he was at the spot the first time. The only other person he saw was a man outside the depot. He noticed him after rounding the block and returning in search of the suspect car.

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[] thought he might catch up with the suspect car so he gunned his motor and drove to the corner of 64th and 27th Avenues. He looked both ways and saw nothing, so he crossed and drove to Roosevelt Road. He saw no one there, so he went home. At no time did he get out of his car during the above activity. (79-56-266, p. 94-95)

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The following information was obtained from the files of the Kenosha Police Department:

[redacted] North Shore Depot, Kenosha, who resides in Milwaukee, said that as he emerged from the North Shore Station preparatory to banking the fire in the basement he heard calls for help from the parking lot to the south of the station. He observed what he described as a fight involving three individuals around what he describes as a late model dark brown Rambler. He said that he called the attention of a cab driver in the area to the fight and told him someone ought to help that man. He continued on to the basement to bank the fire and returned in a few minutes at which time the fight was still going on and he observed a man being pushed into the car after which the car rapidly disappeared in a southerly direction. The cab driver, when [redacted] tried to interest in the fight, was [redacted] of Kenosha who claimed that he did not see anything when his attention was called to the stated fight down the parking lot but he did see the car disappear which he thought might have been a 1957 Ford.

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On January 28, 1963, [redacted]

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[redacted] stated as follows:

On January 7, 1963, she was listening to a news program on TV between 10:00 and 10:30 p.m. On this were shown movies of the inauguration of Governor Reynolds. During this program she heard the dog bark and continue barking. This caused her to go to the front door and look out. She opened the door but left the storm door closed. She saw a car parked facing south on the parking area next to the North Shore Railroad tracks. This was almost directly across the street from the [redacted] home; according to her recollection the back of the car was even with the yellow "private property" sign on the railroad right-of-way.

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There was one man in the front seat of the car and three or four outside—between the car and the cars which were parked at right angles to the street and railroad tracks. They were making a lot of noise, and [redacted] thought they were young people such as occasionally came to the area. She did not hear what they said; and, because of the darkness, she could not describe them. There was a commotion and activity, but she did not discern what was going on. No one was seen on the ground. The car looked like a fairly new sedan with light top and light green bottom. It seemed to be a big car. It looked clean. Its lights were not on. There were likewise no lights on in the car. She did not see whether it was a tudor or furdor model. She could not say what make of car this was, as she didn't have that good a look at it and she does not readily identify cars.

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She watched at the door for perhaps a minute and returned to the TV program. She heard the motor of the car race, while she watched, and she heard the dog continue to bark for sometime after she left the door. She thought the dog may have barked five minutes before she went to the door and fifteen minutes afterward.

[redacted] stated she is a former waitress, and she knows Anthony Blarney by sight. She did not recognize Mr. Blarney at the time she looked out of the front door of her home. (79-56-266, p. 98)

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[redacted] stated on January 28, 1963 that she had lived at the above address for 25 years and that her husband was [redacted]

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She further stated as follows:

On the night of January 7, 1963, she watched the Ben Casey program on TV, and her husband was in the process of watching the news which is broadcast on TV from 10:00 to 10:20 p.m. when she heard the neighbor's dog bark. This dog belongs to the [redacted] who lives at [redacted]. Since the dog kept on barking, [redacted] thought there might have been someone in her driveway so she went to look. First she looked out of the window on the south side of the house, in the direction of the dog, and then she went out on the porch, because the dog seemed to be looking toward the street. She went to the south end of the front porch, from where she could see the driveway. She saw nothing in the driveway, but saw a car across the street from and slightly south of her home. She thought, from recollection, that the car in question was about two car lengths south of the yellow "private property" sign which is located across the street from the [redacted] home. This car was facing south and was off the street and behind the cars which were parked facing the tracks of the North Shore Railroad. There was light in this car, as from the usual dome light of most cars. There were two men in the front seat, wearing dark coats. That was all she could say about their appearance. There was someone in the back seat, and it looked as though someone else was pushing or pulling him into the car. The man in the back seat was either hanging onto or was leaning his arms across the back of the front seat. His arms were white, as if he were in shirt sleeves. That was all she could say of the appearance of the man whom someone seemed to be pulling or pushing into the car.

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Voices were heard from the direction of the car, but the conversation was not distinguishable. The voices were loud, but were covered by the sound of the car's motor, which the driver "gunned." No cry for help was heard, but the sum of the circumstances caused [redacted] to think that there was a fight of some kind in progress.

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She assumed that the right rear car door was open, because the interior light was apparently on in the car. She assumed that the car was a Fordor, as there were two men in the front seat who did not seem involved with the man in the back. She could not see anyone else, but it appeared that there was another person pushing or pulling the man in the back seat.

She stayed on the porch a couple of minutes—maybe two minutes, maybe more. During that time the car did not move. She returned to the inside of the house and watched the car through the window. At that time she spoke to her husband, who was watching TV, telling him that it looked like a fight, but he continued watching TV; namely, the news program. No sooner had she started to watch the car through the front window than it pulled away very fast. In fact, she didn't think the car would be able to make the turn at 64th Street because of its speed. She observed, however, that the car did turn at 64th Street, going west, and being lost from view shortly after it crossed the North Shore tracks. [redacted] observed the lights of another car coming east on 64th at the time the suspect car disappeared from sight, but she never did see that car to her recollection.

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In [redacted] recollection, the night was dark and the nearest street light was at 64th Street. Her house is the fifth from that corner. The suspect car was white or cream colored and was a low-slung model. It looked longer than her own Rambler. It looked like a new car, i.e., a late model. Its headlights were on. As previously stated, it appeared to be a Fordor model. It didn't seem to be a two-tone finish.

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[redacted] saw the face of none of the men referred to above. She saw no one else on the street at that time. She did not know Biernat and did not see his car, although the police later told her where it had been parked. The next morning she left the house rather early and did not return until about three p.m., and it was after that she was interviewed by the police.

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On January 8, 1963, [redacted] told [redacted] that the dog had barked and [redacted] had looked out the night before, but she did not say that she had observed anything of importance. (79-56-266, p. 99, 100)

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MURDER OF ANTHONY J. BIERNATSECTION III. - INFORMATION RE POSSIBLE MOTIVATION

Set out below is a resume of salient facts pertaining to the criminal intelligence picture in the Milwaukee-Kenosha area as they may relate to the Biernat murder:

Frank Peter Balistrieri took over leadership of the Italian criminal element in Milwaukee (sometimes referred to as the Mafia) from his father-in-law, John Alioto, in December, 1961. Under Alioto, August Maniaci and John Aiello had been close to the top of the outfit and Walter Brocca had been their close associate. However, in the power struggle relating to designation of a successor to Alioto these men fell into disfavor. Frank Balistrieri's success as leader of the outfit seemed questionable until he was reinforced by Joseph Frank Gurera, who moved to Milwaukee from Kansas City in February, 1962. Soon after he arrived he announced to the Italian gamblers in Milwaukee that they would have to pay off and it was his object to put Milwaukee on a paying basis. From the time of his arrival it can be seen from investigation and surveillance that Gurera has not been gainfully employed. He has been the close associate of Steve DeSalvo and Buster Balestrere (who may now be in disfavor), long reputed muscle men for Frank Peter Balistrieri.

Credible Milwaukee informants have advised since the spring of 1962 until present that the Italian gamblers are paying off to the Balistrieri outfit. Beginning in the late summer of 1962, informants advised that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] but on November 14, 1962, the Milwaukee Police Department in an effort to forestall a crime of violence, put a round-the-clock surveillance on Gurera and DeSalvo and occasionally on their associates (insofar as man power was available).

Informants have advised from November, 1952, until the present that the Balistrieri group was interested in expanding their jukebox business or their influence in that field. General allegations were made that they would expand in Racine and Kenosha Counties. Frank Balistrieri had roots in Kenosha as he had interest in a high-stake crap game run there by John Charles Rizzo and William "Weiser" Covelli.

On December 19, 1962, Frank Stelloh, who served twenty years for armed robbery and is known as a hardened criminal, was released from Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun. A party was given for him that night at the home of Gurera where Stelloh lived for about a week.

From Christmas, 1962 on there have been meetings several times a week between Gurera, DeSalvo and Stelloh. Sometimes Frank Balistrieri and Buster Balestrero have taken part. These meetings have been at the Para Corporation in Milwaukee where Walter Brocca and [redacted] are employed. On at least two occasions between Christmas and Biernat's abduction, John Charles Rizzo and William Covelli of Kenosha came to Milwaukee to meet with the above.

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On the night of January 7, 1963, the Milwaukee Police Department conducted surveillance of Steve DeSalvo, who at first desperately attempted to shake the surveillance. He then abandoned his car on the parking lot of a shopping center after making a phone call. He apparently found other transportation as he did not return to his car. That night no surveillance was conducted of Gurera or Stelloh, whose cars were seen at their residences.

Dr. Anthony J. Verdone has allegedly gambled away \$100,000 at the Vernon Hills Country Club and other gambling spots in the past three years. (79-56-266, p. 194-195)

On January 29, 1963 [redacted]

[redacted] upon interview advised that he has been acquainted with Anthony Biernat and his entire family for at least twenty years and [redacted]

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[redacted] He has associated with the entire family socially, particularly at the Kenosha Yacht Club. He advised that as far as he knows Biernat had not executed a will before his death.

[redacted] said that approximately two months ago, around the latter part of November, Biernat told him, "The hoods are trying to buy me out." He elaborated by saying that "Weiser" Covelli had brought two hoods into his establishment, one from Kansas City and one from Milwaukee, and that these two individuals talked to him about coming into his business or buying the business out. Biernat said that he told them that he couldn't stop them from coming into Kenosha as it was a free country, but he wouldn't sell his business or any part of it to anyone as he had been building it up for 25 years.

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[redacted] said that Vietin made light of this incident, but after this he wasn't as carefree as he was before and for the last three weeks before his disappearance he drank rather heavily. He said in connection with the above incident that Stanley Miller recently told him that he was at Biernat's place of business one evening when Weiser Covelli returned to see Biernat and made the remark to him, "You can't fight the whole Navy."

In regards to Monday, January 7, 1963, the evening that Tony Biernat disappeared, [redacted] stated that he went to Biernat's business place at 5023-7th Avenue, Kenosha, around eight p.m. as was his habit on many evenings, and that Tony Biernat was not there at that time.

[redacted] and [redacted] were there. At around 8:50 p.m., Tony Biernat came in, and around nine p.m. Biernat called Stanley Miller and wanted to know why he hadn't showed up for the bull session. Around 9:20 p.m., [redacted] and Tony Biernat left the place to get coffee and then a newspaper. [redacted] understood that they were going to drive in Tony Biernat's Buick to the North Shore Station to get coffee and a paper.

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[redacted] stated that he left the office around 9:30 p.m. and [redacted] car was still in front of the office at that time. He figured from this that [redacted] and Biernat had gone to the North Shore station together but afterwards found out that the

two of them had gone to the Coffee Cup for coffee and then came back, got their respective cars and went to the North Shore Depot separately. He said that Biernat did not appear worried that last Monday night but was very quiet and had little to say.

In regards to his business affairs, [redacted] said that he knew very little concerning them except that Biernat purchased his jukeboxes from the London Company on West Lisbon Avenue in Milwaukee and most of them were paid for. He probably had an income of around \$12,000 a year. He stated that in July of 1962 Biernat purchased the building in which his business is now located inasmuch as the building he was formerly in was being torn down. He paid \$8500 for the property and owes approximately \$6000 to the Kenosha National Bank on this property. He also bought on a Purchase Contract in August of 1962 the barber shop to the north of his business, and with the signing of the contract Biernat paid \$2500 down and remaining money was to be paid when the barber retired and moves out of the building, which was to take place in approximately six months. He said that Biernat paid for most of his purchases in cash and carried around \$200 to \$300 in his trousers pocket at all times. He had a tendency to flash these bills when paying for some purchase. He said that he considers Victim to be an extremely nice individual, well liked by everyone and a person who had no enemies.

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[redacted] also said that he has heard in the past few weeks that the same two hoodlums from out of town had visited 15 to 20 places where Tony Biernat had his jukebox machines and had tried to induce the owners to put in their machines. (92-257-231, p. 3-4)

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Stanley Miller, Route 1, Box 881, Kenosha, Wisconsin, telephone number 4-2055, advised that he was a close personal friend of Anthony Biernat. He stated that about two months before Biernat was killed he was talking to Biernat one evening and that Biernat told him that Weiser Covelli had brought two individuals in to see him that afternoon. Miller stated that according to Biernat the two individuals that Covelli had brought in to see him were Joe Gurera and the other one he thought was Frank Balistreri. He advised that Biernat told him that these individuals asked him if he wanted to sell half of his business and that Biernat had replied he did not since he was just making a living now. Miller advised that Biernat that particular evening had been out doing some checking on these two individuals that Covelli had brought in to see him. Miller advised that he asked Biernat if these individuals had threatened him and that Biernat had said that they did not.

Miller advised that about two weeks later he, Miller, was in Lakeside Amusement and had fallen asleep on a couch in the office. He advised that he had been out playing cards all night the night before and was tired. He stated that he was sleeping with a paper over his face when Biernat woke him up and asked him to accompany him to Polonia Hall where they had a drink. Miller stated that while at Polonia Hall Biernat told him that Weiser Covelli had been in to see him while he, Miller, was asleep on the couch and had again asked him about selling one-half of his business. Miller advised that he again asked Biernat if Covelli threatened him and that Biernat replied that Covelli had not.

Miller stated that sometime later Biernat told him that he, Biernat, was going to see [redacted] in Chicago, Illinois regarding his visit by Covelli and these other two individuals in an attempt to have [redacted] intercede for him. Miller advised, however, that he doesn't believe Biernat went to see [redacted] inasmuch as if he had Biernat would have asked him, Miller, to go along. Miller stated that he is also well acquainted with [redacted] and besides that Biernat always confided in him, Miller. Miller also advised that Biernat stated he was going to talk to the Kenosha Chief of Police and also some judge in Kenosha about Covelli's visit but added that he doesn't know if Biernat did this.

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When questioned as to whether or not he was actually asleep when Covelli was talking to Biernat, Miller advised that he was but then added that he may not have been really sleeping soundly, but that he does not recall any part of the conversation and was not awake enough to have understood what was said.

[redacted] advised that sometime during November of 1962 he had been out in the county doing some service work on jukeboxes and when he returned to Lakeside Amusement, 5023-6th Avenue, which he estimated to be somewhere between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. on that particular day, Anthony Biernat told him that Bill Weiser Covelli had been in to see him and was accompanied by two individuals whom Biernat identified as being a Mr. G. and a Steve DeSalvo from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. [redacted] stated that according to Biernat these individuals told him, Biernat, that they were planning on going into the jukebox business in Kenosha. Biernat reportedly told them, "More power to you, it's a free country," after which these individuals asked, "Do you want to get any bigger?" To this Biernat replied, "no." [redacted] stated that these individuals then reportedly asked Biernat what [redacted] was doing, did he have machines of his own and what was doing with [redacted] jukeboxes and games. [redacted] advised that to their question regarding him Biernat stated that they would have to talk to [redacted] about that.

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[redacted] stated that he has only games such as pin-balls, pool tables and bowlers. He advised that he has two jukeboxes under his name but that he uses the address of [redacted]. [redacted] He advised that he did some collection work on Biernat's route and serviced all of Biernat's machines, especially when [redacted] who was also associated with Biernat, was sick and unable to service the machines.

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With regard to Bill Covelli's visit to Tony Biernat when he was accompanied by Steve DeSalvo and Mr. G., [redacted] stated that he and Tony discussed this visit on numerous occasions. He advised, however, that their discussions always centered around their fear that these individuals were going to try to take their locations away from them. He stated that neither one of them expected anything such as a murder to take place. [redacted] stated that [redacted] who is a son-in-law of [redacted] collects for [redacted] adding that she operates [redacted] he stated that [redacted] also does some collection work for Lakeside Amusement and that [redacted] told him, [redacted] that he, [redacted] was leaving Lakeside Amusement one day when Weiser Covelli brought in Steve DeSalvo and Mr. G. [redacted] stated that he also heard that Stan Miller was in Biernat's office one day when Weiser Covelli came in and was accompanied by Steve DeSalvo and Mr. G.

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[redacted] also advised that he heard in a round-about way that [redacted] was also contacted by Weiser Covelli, Steve DeSalvo and Mr. Q, with regard to selling his route.

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[redacted] advised that he believed that Biernat may have gone to see [redacted] in Chicago, Illinois regarding the visit he received from Bill Covelli and the two individuals from Milwaukee. He stated that Biernat may have gone to see [redacted] in order to have [redacted] intercede for him in order to stop these individuals from taking over some of his locations. He advised that Biernat had gone to see [redacted] on a previous occasion when a person by the name of [redacted] came to Kenosha and attempted to take over some locations.

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[redacted] advised that Dominic Principe, whom he knows as "Popeye" told him in October that he, Popeye, was thinking of going into the jukebox business.

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[redacted] stated that when he talked to Biernat about Covelli being in to see him, Biernat appeared to be rather upset and according to Biernat, he, Biernat, called Covelli that same afternoon that Covelli had been to see him and asked Covelli to meet him at Lakeside that evening. He advised that Biernat was quite perturbed at Covelli for bringing those individuals in to see him. (92-257-320, p. 56-57)

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[redacted]
advised on January 29, 1963 that he knew Anthony Biernat for a period of approximately twenty years, mostly in their social activities at the Kenosha Yacht Club. He said that in the spring of 1961 he and [redacted] made a vacation trip to Hot Springs, Arkansas, with Tony Biernat but that no business was transacted and that they merely enjoyed the steam baths and horse races. [redacted] stated that in late September or

October he was stopped by Anthony Biernat on the sidewalk in front of the building which Tony had just bought and which he was renovating. Biernat inquired of [redacted] as to whether or not anything could be done to find out something about a "Joey G" and a [redacted] two individuals from outside of Kenosha. Biernat told [redacted] that these two individuals had contacted him with [redacted] of Kenosha about buying his business or getting an interest in it, and so he would like to find out something about these people.

[redacted] stated that he told Biernat that if the latter desired to know something about these men whom Biernat considered to be hoodlums that the [redacted] could make an appointment with the Resident Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Kenosha and Tony could talk to him.

[redacted] said that a few days later Biernat told him that he did not desire to talk to the FBI agent as there was actually nothing to the matter as far as he knew at that time. He stated that Biernat never discussed again his having been contacted by these individuals. (92-257-231, p. 2)

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On January 30, 1963 [redacted]

[redacted] who also operates the [redacted]

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[redacted] upon interview advised that he has known Vietin since 1946 and has been a very close friend for the past ten years, seeing him at least three or four times a week, usually at Biernat's business establishment. He said that in about September or October, 1962, Tony Biernat mentioned that "Joey G" from Kansas City was brought into his establishment by "Weiser" Covelli, and there was another man with Joey G. Tony said that these individuals wanted to get a cut or interest in his business, and Tony made the remark, "The mafia wants to move into Kenosha." He said that during the conversation he learned that Weiser Covelli had bought ten Seeburg jukeboxes and was going into a business handling all types of vending machines. During the conversation, Joey G. told Biernat that he was going to contact some of the latter's customers and try to get them away from him.

[redacted] further advised that a few weeks later Tony told him that a follow-up visit was made to him by Joey G. and another man whom he did not identify. He said that he learned that these men contacted Gino's Tavern at 518-58th Street and the Mid-Town Tap on 52nd Street and tried to get these individuals to take out Biernat's jukeboxes and put in theirs but were unsuccessful in doing this. He said that

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[redacted] at Gino's Tap and [redacted] or [redacted] at Mid-Town Tap were the ones contacted. Biernat later told [redacted] that these men were unsuccessful in getting any of his accounts except Gino's Restaurant and LaStrada Tavern, which is [redacted]. He said that Weiser Covelli put his machines in those places and that Weiser is a [redacted] and [redacted].

He advised that Biernat told him during the first conversation regarding his being contacted by these hoodlums that they would probably call on him, [redacted] but that they never did contact him at all. [redacted] pointed out that his vending company serves sandwiches and soft drinks in vending machines in the factories in Kenosha and has no contacts with taverns or places of that nature.

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He said that for a period during the Christmas holidays Tony Biernat was drinking rather heavily, and he mentioned to [redacted] in a joking manner that the latter

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should buy his company and merge it with the [redacted] [redacted] said that although he seemed to be kidding about this he believes that Biernat was actually serious concerning it.

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He said that in talking to Tony Biernat about these hoodlums having contacted him and wanting to "muscle in" on his business, he gathered the impression that Tony had discussed the matter with Chief of Police Stanley G. Haukedahl, but he did not know this for certain.
(92-257-231, p. 5-6)

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[redacted] advised on January 31, 1963 he had known Tony Biernat for eight years and had been his very close friend and confidant for the past five years. He related that other close friends of Biernat are [redacted] Stanley Miller and [redacted]

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[redacted] related that Biernat told him sometime ago that in November, 1962 he, Biernat, had been talked to by three men about his going into partnership with them and expanding. Tony stated he told these men that he was not interested in this, and he did not want to expand. [redacted] advised Tony may have mentioned all of their names, but all he can now recall was that one was "Weaser" Covelli. He stated he also recalled that one of the men was from Kansas City and one was from Goddard, Wisconsin. Sometime after Biernat mentioned this to [redacted] Biernat and [redacted] were talking when the story was again repeated. [redacted] told Biernat that he should go to the Chief of Police with this information. [redacted] related he did not know if Biernat had.

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[redacted] related he believes a second contact was made with Biernat along this line because sometime later [redacted] told him, [redacted] that he had been in Biernat's office when a man came in. [redacted] stated he was lying on the couch and made believe he was asleep. [redacted] stated to [redacted] that he overheard the man tell Tony, "You can't beat the Army and Navy." [redacted] advised he cannot recall if [redacted] had told him the name of the man or not. He advised that, if [redacted] had mentioned the name of the man, he has now forgotten it.

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[redacted] stated he believes that it was about in December of 1962 when one night he was in Biernat's office. [redacted] and Biernat had been out to dinner and were continuing in the office a conversation that had apparently started when they were eating. The name of "Popaye" Principe was mentioned, and [redacted] happened to look out the window and saw Principe driving by. He was driving a light colored Ford with Illinois license plates. [redacted] recalled that, in a kidding manner, he mentioned that Principe might be tailing them. He stated he thought nothing of this until Biernat had disappeared. When this happened, he recalled the incident to [redacted] and asked him about it. [redacted] told [redacted] to "forget it," explaining that Principe had at the time been interested in going into the jukebox business but had decided against it.

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[redacted] stated that, following the move of Biernat to his new location, Biernat always wanted to be sure that the back door was locked. [redacted] stated he could not be certain if Tony was afraid of anything or if it was just that his office was in a new location. He also stated that for about two weeks before Christmas, Tony was drinking more than usual. He stated this had been pointed out to him both by his, [redacted] wife and by Stanley Miller. (92-257-231, p. 7-8)

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On January 30, 1963 [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he considers himself to be a very close personal friend of Tony Biernat. He informed that he first met Tony in about 1937 or 1938 when Tony arrived in Kenosha from Chicago. He stated that it was his recollection that Tony Biernat was brought to Kenosha from Chicago by Stanley Miller, who was a pinball machine operator. Tony at this time had been employed in Chicago working as a mechanic on pinball machines. After arriving in Kenosha, Tony worked for Stanley Miller up until the time that Miller entered military service. At that time he took over the operations of Miller. When Miller was not anxious to continue in that field he sold out to Tony.

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[redacted] advised that Biernat told him that sometime in about November, 1962, that "Joey G," [redacted] and Weiser Covelli stopped at Tony's place and asked if he wanted to go with him in an organization. Tony told [redacted] that he told them he wanted to stay alone and didn't want to enlarge any. [redacted] continued by stating that Biernat did not appear to be nervous or upset over this. He did advise, however, that Tony Biernat recently always wanted the back door to his establishment locked, and this indicated to [redacted] that he possibly had become recently frightened.

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[redacted] advised that he is not acquainted with "Joey G" but knows Weiser Covelli and a couple of years ago met [redacted] at the Tuckaway Country Club in Milwaukee.

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Following the information that [redacted] received from Biernat concerning the contact on the part of Covelli, "Joey G" and [redacted] suggested to Tony that he relate this information to Chief of Police Stan Haukedahl in Kenosha. [redacted] stated that he never asked Biernat if he had told Chief Haukedahl about this contact, but the day following Biernat's disappearance he, [redacted] talked to Chief Haukedahl and asked him if Biernat had confided in him regarding this contact. Chief Haukedahl stated that Biernat had not. (92-257-231, p. 9)

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On March 13, 1963 [redacted]
advised that [redacted]

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[redacted] He stated that this amusement company is actually
[redacted] advised that he is employed
[redacted]

[redacted] stated that he had occasion to enter the
Lakeside Amusement Company, which was owned by Anthony Biernat,
sometime around the opening of deer hunting season, which
would have been November of 1962. He stated that inasmuch as
he [redacted] on a part time
basis, he would [redacted] at the same
time. He advised that he normally [redacted]
[redacted]

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He advised that on this particular day when he went
into Lakeside Amusement to [redacted] and estimates
the time of day to be around noon or shortly thereafter, he
noticed Bill Weiser Covelli and two other individuals pull up
in front of Lakeside in a car. He stated that he believes
Covelli was driving the vehicle but at this time does not
recall the make or color of car except that it appeared to be
a big car similar to a Cadillac. [redacted] stated he entered
Lakeside ahead of them, greeted Biernat who was inside and
then walked to the rear of the shop where the keys were kept.
He advised that Covelli and the two individuals with him entered
Lakeside Amusement immediately after him. [redacted] estimates that
he was inside Lakeside Amusement for about ten minutes [redacted]
[redacted]

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and heard these individuals talking to Biernat. He stated that
he heard Covelli say hello to Biernat when Covelli entered.

[redacted] advised that after he [redacted]
[redacted] he walked towards the front
of the office. He advised that Tony Biernat and Weiser Covelli
were standing up and that so was one of the other two individuals.
He stated that the other person was sitting down on the end of
the couch towards the rear of the shop. [redacted] stated that as
he walked past the couch the man sitting down nodded his head
and smiled, saying hello. He advised that when he walked past

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Covelli, Covelli also smiled and said hello. He stated that he did not hear any part of the conversation but that Tony Biernat did not appear to be upset when he left. He stated that he could not describe the two individuals with Covelli except for the fact that they appeared to be Italian and were neatly dressed, wearing hats and overcoats.

[] stated that two days later when he was at Lakeside Amusement he asked Biernat what those individuals wanted and Biernat stated that those individuals had asked him, Biernat, if he wanted to expand his business. [] maintained that he positively did not hear any part of the conversation and added that he wouldn't have paid any attention to this conversation since a great many people come in to see Biernat from time to time.

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[] looked at pictures of Joe Gurera and Steve DeSalvo and stated that while these two individuals could be the two that accompanied Covelli to Lakeside Amusement that day, he cannot be positive. (92-257-320, p. 59-60)

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On March 1, 1963 [redacted] was interviewed at the FBI Office in Kenosha, Wisconsin. [redacted] stated that he resides at [redacted] and operates the [redacted] in Kenosha. He stated that [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that one day around Thanksgiving, 1962, [redacted] who was an employee for Anthony Biernat, called him and said he wanted to talk to him. He advised that he went over to Biernat's place for coffee, and that it was at this time that [redacted] told him that a Mr. "G" and Steve DeSalvo had been in to see Anthony Biernat. [redacted] stated that DeSalvo and Mr. "G" advised that they were going into the jukebox business and would he, Biernat, want to expand. He stated that [redacted] did not seem to know much about these two individuals, and knowing that he, [redacted] goes to Milwaukee periodically to pick up records, wanted him to make some inquiry and find out exactly who Mr. "G" and Steve DeSalvo were.

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[redacted] advised that a few days later he went to Milwaukee and stated that this was on a Thursday, since he always goes to Milwaukee on a Thursday and that it was in November.

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He advised that he went to Pazio's on Fifth where he is known and where he usually stops when he comes to Milwaukee, and was sitting at the bar waiting to meet a person by the name of [redacted]. He advised that [redacted] is from Chicago, Illinois, a good friend of his, and is employed with Proctor and Gamble. He stated that he had made previous arrangements to go to dinner with [redacted].

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He advised that while he was sitting at the bar, he decided to try to find out who Mr. "G" was, adding that he already knew who Steve DeSalvo was, stating that he is a good friend of [redacted] in Cudahy, Wisconsin.

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He advised that there were several people sitting around the bar, none of whom he knew, and one bartender. He stated that there was the general run of conversation, and when he asked the bartender who Mr. "G" was, the bartender

threw up his hands as if to say he did not want to talk about it. He advised that the conversation in the bar came to an abrupt halt, and that he took the hint and did not ask any more questions. He stated that he does not recall who was in the bar at the time, but added that he saw Tony Machi there that night, and that Tony may have been present when he asked the question.

He advised that when he returned to Kenosha the following day, he talked to [redacted] and told [redacted] what had happened, adding that this Mr. "G" must be a rough character as no one in Milwaukee wants to talk about him. (92-257-320, p. 88, 89, 90)

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92-384

MURDER OF ANTHONY J. BLERNAT

SECTION IV. - INFORMATION RE SUSPECTS

[redacted] Milwaukee Police Department, furnished the following information on the dates shown which information he obtained from an informant unknown to this office:

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On January 18, 1963 it was reported that [redacted]

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On January 22, 1963 [redacted] said that on the previous day he had obtained information that [redacted]

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On January 28, 1963 [redacted] said that

[redacted]

[redacted] (This information was received from [redacted])

[redacted]

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On January 29, 1963 [redacted] said that he
had learned that [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted] The following
additional information was obtained from [redacted] on
this occasion:

[redacted]

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Also on January 28, 1963 [redacted]

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On January 30, 1963 [redacted] said he had learned that [redacted]

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The following information had been obtained by FBI agents from hoodlum-connected sources of information and may be significant to this case:

On January 4, 1963 it was reported that during the week of December 24, 1962 John Rizzo had come to Milwaukee to get an okay from Frank Ballistreri to collect payoffs for the Outfit in Racine and Kenosha, that he planned to "look up both towns" and that he was at the present collecting payoffs from [redacted] of Kenosha and also from a Negro operator of a poker game in Kenosha.

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It was also learned that on January 3, 1964 Rizzo, along with Covelli and another person known only as Al, were in Milwaukee and attended the Harlem Globetrotter game and thereafter went to Gallagher's and then to the Pfister Hotel. They were in company of Steve DeSalvo and Joe Gurera.

Information was also received that on December 30, 1962 Rizzo's crap game lost a sizable amount of money and Rizzo came to Milwaukee to obtain a new bankroll, that the money was given him by Frank Ballistreri through Gurera and DeSalvo.

Albert Albano, also known as
Albert Albano, Cadillac Al

Captioned individual known in Kenosha Police Department records as Albert Albano and in divorce records maintained by the Register of Deeds for Kenosha County as Albert Albano.

This individual was born February 1, 1901, in New York City. He was married to and divorced from [redacted] Muskegon, Michigan. He married [redacted] Kenosha, Wisconsin, on August 9, 1944.

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Kenosha Police Department records show that he was arrested on August 22, 1934, for assault with intent to do great bodily harm as well as for bootlegging. He served one year in house of correction. Kenosha Police Department records failed to show any more recent arrests, but it was noted that subject's photograph, including negative, were reported missing from the Kenosha Police Department files and was only restored when the identification officer found and duplicated one of the pictures, which had been filed separately. Suspicion was voiced confidentially by a member of the Kenosha Police Department that the subject had some friend on the department destroy his photograph intentionally.

[redacted] of the Kenosha Police Department advised that subject was an associate of William Covelli and [redacted] subjects of separate thumbnail sketches; also, that he was an associate of such hoodlums and gamblers as [redacted] and, in general, the entire "West Side Gang."

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[redacted] informed that the subject resides at 2714-25th Avenue, Kenosha, and drives a 1957 Pontiac, Wisconsin license W90815.

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As to subject's occupation, [redacted] said that he was known to be a lookout at the gambling game operated by John Charles Rizzo and William Covelli. Stanley Miller, a close friend of the murdered Anthony J. Biernat, informed that he personally ran a book in 1950-1951 in Kenosha, and the subject worked for him as doorman.

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As to any legitimate occupation of the subject, records of the Wisconsin Department of Taxation, failed to show that he has made any return for any year. (79-56-266, p. 199)

On March 7, 1963 Albert Albana, also known as "Cadillac Al" was interviewed and was advised he did not have to make any statements, that any statements he made could be used against him in a court of law and that he had the right to consult an attorney.

Albana advised that he was born February 1, 1901 in New York City and that he has been a resident of Kenosha, Wisconsin for about 46 years, having come to Kenosha from New York City. He advised that with regard to his employment he had a fox and mink ranch in Benton Township, Illinois shortly after arriving in Kenosha. He advised that when World War II started he was asked to work in a defense plant because of his age and he went to work at the Kaiser Shipyards, Swan Island, Portland, Oregon, where he was employed from about 1942 to 1944. He stated that he arrived back in Kenosha, Wisconsin in about 1944 and since that time has been employed at J. I. Case Company in Racine, Wisconsin, Nash, Kenosha, Wisconsin, and Simmons Mattress in Kenosha, Wisconsin. He stated that because of his health he has had no employment for the past five or six years and that he lives off of his wife's income, adding that his wife works at American Motors.

He stated that he was arrested in 1929 on a bootlegging charge and was sentenced in Federal Court to serve a term of 13 months which he served at the House of Correction in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. He advised that he has been arrested on several other occasions but was not convicted. He declined to name the dates that he was arrested and also the charge for which he was arrested since he was not convicted of any of these charges. (92-257-320, p. 99)

Albana, who had been reported from a variety of sources as a goorman for Rizzo's gambling game, emphatically denied that he was or ever had been so employed. He said he knew Rizzo for about five years only as an individual who hangs around Greco's Restaurant in Kenosha and did not know what he did for a living or that he ran a gambling game.

As to William Weiser Covelli, Albana said he had known him all his life but did not know what he did for a living and that he had no business affiliation with either Covelli or Rizzo.

It had been previously reported from reliable informant in Milwaukee that Albana had come to Milwaukee or that an individual who unquestionably was Albana known only as Al to the informant but described as 60 years of age, 6' tall, thin build, gravel voice and doorman at Rizzo's game had come to Milwaukee in company with Rizzo and Cavelli on the night of January 4, 1963 to attend the Harlem Globe-trotters game. They had attended this game with Steve DeSalvo, Joe Gurera, and Buster Balestrere, and had then gone to Gallagher's Restaurant after the game.

When asked about this Albana specifically denied having been in Milwaukee in December of 1962 or January of 1963 and said he had never heard of Gallagher's Steak House and could not even recall when he was last in Milwaukee. He was shown pictures of a number of Milwaukee hoodlums including the above and Frank Balistreri, Frank Stallch, Peter Balistreri, Augie Maniaci, Walter Brescia, and [redacted]. He denied knowing any of them.

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He denied any part in the abduction and murder of Anthony Biernat and although he said at this time that he would probably take a polygraph examination as to the Biernat case he wanted to consult his attorney first. He later reneged as to taking such a test.

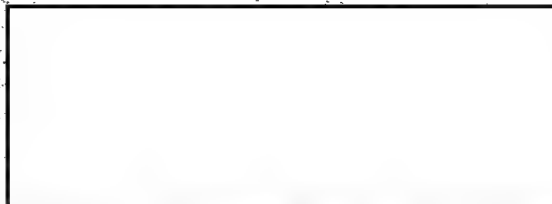
He is described as follows:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Name | Albert (no middle name)
Albana, also known as
"Cadillac Al" |
| Sex | Male |
| Race | White |
| Birth date | February 1, 1901 |
| Birth place | New York City |
| Height | 5'10" |
| Weight | 190 pounds |
| Hair | Brown, graying, receding |
| Eyes | Brown, wears glasses |
| Scar | 1 1/2" scar in hairline over
left eyebrow (not readily
noticeable) |

[redacted] married
San Diego, California;
divorced; [redacted] by this
marriage who is named [redacted]
[redacted] does not know his
present whereabouts

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Brothers and sisters
Parents

U.S. Air Force Tampa, Florida
None
Decensed.

(92-257-320, p. 102)

Dominic Frank Principe, also
known as "Pops" Principe

Dominic Frank Principe, also known as "Pop" Principe, FBI number 1-950-023, born April 15, 1913, Kenosha, Wisconsin, has been engaged since 1958 in operating a restaurant [redacted] at Lake Zurich Illinois, known as "Edith's Restaurant," b6 although [redacted] in b7C [redacted] Principe was sentenced at Racine, Wisconsin, July 18, 1945, on an armed robbery charge to one to five years in the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun and released on parole August 13, 1947. After his release, Principe operated "Pop's Tap" in Kenosha which he no longer runs and which he has been leasing to others for the past several years. He reportedly was an old-time bootlegger and has been considered a hoodlum for many years by the Kenosha Police Department and Kenosha County Sheriff's Office. (79-56-266, p. 204)

On February 2, 1963 while this matter was under investigation and Principe's name had been put forward as a suspect, agents of the FBI went to Edith's Pizza Cafe on Highway 12 south of Lake Zurich, Illinois in an effort to observe Principe. Shortly after agents' arrival, former Chief of Police Stanley Haukedahl, in company with [redacted] of the Kenosha Police Department and Principe, entered the cafe and conversed at a table for approximately ten minutes. (79-56-266, p. 205) b6 b7C

[redacted] said that the Dominic Principe family [redacted] and that Dominic, who spends most of his time away from home and returns home usually on weekends, drives a 1959 Ford four-door two-tone green and white auto bearing Illinois license plates. At least he had driven such a car from the time it was new until about a week previous to the interview, which occurred on February 7, 1963. At that time he had shown up in a new model light colored Mercury with Illinois license plates. b6 b7C

On February 11, 1964 [redacted] said that at approximately 1:00 a.m. on Sunday, February 10, 1964, she and her husband had returned from a party and observed a Pontiac parked in front of the residence with the occupant presumably visiting Principe. They noted the license number b6 b7C

as Y95-194 (1963) and registered to Albert Albana.

The car was gone by Sunday morning when they got up but later that day at about 2:00 or 3:00 in the afternoon it was again in front of the residence and as the driver was leaving he called back to someone inside, "Don't worry about anything," and then repeated this remark. [redacted] did not know whether Principe [redacted] at the time or not. (79-56-266, p. 210-212)

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Dominic Frank Principe, 4026-7th Avenue, Kenosha, business address Route 3, Box 237, Elatine, Illinois, was interviewed at the Kenosha Resident Agency, Kenosha Youth Foundation on March 1, 1963, from 11:00 a.m. until 12:30 p.m. after he voluntarily accompanied FBI agents to the Kenosha Resident Agency. He was advised that he did not need to furnish any information to agents, that anything he did say could be used against him in court, and that he had the right to consult with an attorney.

Principe was first questioned concerning his personal history and background and partway through this phase of the interview he stated that he did not desire to furnish any information as, "You guys know all about me anyhow." At this point he was informed that the FBI was investigating into the possibility of Federal violations being committed in connection with the murder of Anthony J. Biernat and that we had received information implicating him in this matter and wanted to give him the opportunity to present his side of the story.

Also that we desired photographs of him. He consented to taking of photographs and photographs were taken at this point.

Thereafter the interview was continued and the following information obtained:

Principe said that he is known as "Popeye" or "Pops" by virtue of the fact that as a youth he had an abscessed tooth which caused his jaw to swell up considerably. He was born April 5, 1913 at Kenosha, is 5'11" tall, weighs 248 pounds, has dark brown hair, curly and graying, hazel eyes, constantly wears glasses, dark complexion, no scars or marks, is married to [redacted] from Kenosha and they have the following

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Principe claimed that he has lived in Kenosha all his life until he joined [] as a partner in Edith's Pizza Place located four miles south of Lake Zurich on Highway U.S. 12 about seven years ago. At the present time, in addition to the pizza restaurant they have eight motel type apartments which he has built. He was never in the military service but worked at American Motors Corporation during the period of World War II from 1941-44 after which he was in the plumbing and heating business with his brothers. About seven years ago he had a heart attack and at that point he disassociated himself with the West Side group in Kenosha and has not associated with these individuals since but instead has been working hard at Lake Zurich. He claims not to have been in Greco's Restaurant which was his former hangout for so much as a cup of coffee in the past seven years and said that he has not seen William Covelli since November, 1962 at the baptismal of one of his nieces. In fact, he pointed out that he is Covelli's uncle by marriage. He cannot recall when he last saw [] and said that he has not seen or talked to John Rizzo in 12 years. He has maintained casual contact with Al Albana whom he described as a good friend of long standing and said that he sees him every couple of weeks, the last time being at his, Principe's, home approximately two weeks ago.

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He disclaimed recognition of the names or photographs of Frank Balistrieri, Steve DeSalvo, Joe Guera, Augie Maniaci and Walter Brocca.

He said that he has no contact with the vending machine operation and has definitely not contacted anybody on behalf of Weiser Covelli relative to taking out somebody else's machine and putting in Covelli's.

He said that he does not have an automobile registered in his name but drives the second car of [] and at the present time is driving a 1963 Mercury which belongs to her. Previous to this he had driven a 1959 Ford blue and white in color which was registered to [] in

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Illinois. She had this car since it was new, and he has had free use of it and was the principal driver of it. The car was sold about three weeks ago with a cracked block and the man who bought it is unknown to him but [] could furnish his identity. The man runs a junk yard and was to use the car for parts. He is located in the vicinity of Lake Zurich, Illinois. In addition to the Mercury, [] also drives a 1962 Lincoln which she recently purchased.

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Principe said that he was in very good financial condition and that he simply would not become involved in a matter of this type from a financial standpoint or because of pressure being brought to bear on him. He claimed that he has no contact with the outfit and they have absolutely nothing on him to the point where they could pressure him into taking any action. By way of explaining his financial condition he said that he and [] have approximately \$42,000 invested in their business in Lake Zurich and that he has turned down an offer of \$160,000 for the business. He said that the new house he is building will be valued at \$25,000.

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Principe was asked to advise of the information he had been requested or had furnished to COP Stan Haukedahl and [] of the Kenosha police on the occasion of their interview with him at Lake Zurich February 2, 1963. He declined to state what their conversation had been about replying that, "You can get that information from them."

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He denied specifically having any part in the abduction and murder of Anthony Biernat but was asked on a number of occasions about any knowledge he might have of it or the people involved and in these instances he would either deny having any information or in most instances answer the question by stating, "I don't want to become involved."

When asked whether he would agree to be interviewed with the use of a Polygraph he said that he would have to talk to his attorney but he would do so and call back the office within 20 minutes; however, later during the interview he stated that he would not call back and that he did not want to become further involved. He said that he was going to see []

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Principe voluntarily furnished a urine specimen and permitted his photograph to be taken but he declined to furnish palm prints and a specimen of his hair. He said that he had not been ill or injured recently and he removed his clothes so that his body could be examined, and there was not observed any indication of recent injury.
(92-257-320, p. 105-107)

William Covelli, also known
as "Weiser" Covelli

William Covelli, also known as "Wieser" Covelli, Joe H. Marino, Joe Marines and Joe Marini, 7827 - 36th Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin, claims employment as a partner in the Alpha Realty Company, 2120 - 63rd Street, Kenosha, [redacted] Birth records at Kenosha County, Kenosha, reflect that a Guido Santo Covelli was born October 5, 1919, and marriage records reflect that William Covelli, born October 5, 1919, at Kenosha, was married at Kenosha to [redacted] on August 9, 1946. Covelli was a partner with John Rizzo in running a crap game at 2207 - 56th Street, Kenosha; and, although Covelli and Rizzo stated to Kenosha Police Chief, Stanley Haukedahl, that the game was locally owned and operated, informant information indicates that the game is controlled by Frank Balistrieri, a Milwaukee hoodlum. Recent informant information indicated that Covelli purchased three jukeboxes in anticipation of going into business in that field. Investigation in the Anthony Biernat murder case indicates that in about September of 1962, Biernat was visited by Covelli along with two other men, at which time they attempted to gain entry into Biernat's jukebox business. Covelli, along with Steve DeSalvo, was interviewed by Kenosha detectives at which time he denied knowing or even hearing of Anthony Biernat. (44-66-7-100-100)

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Covelli has no arrests other than traffic arrests. He resides at 7827 - 36th Avenue, Kenosha, and is a partner with Ralph Greco in the Kenosha Vending, Inc., 2207 - 56th Street, Kenosha.

Shown elsewhere in this memoranda, Covelli is suspected of knowledge and/or implication in the murder of Anthony J. Biernat by reason of Biernat's statements that Covelli had introduced Gurera and DeSalvo to him plus information [redacted] informant furnished that an individual named [redacted] was involved or had knowledge.

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On the early morning of June 7, 1963, Milwaukee Attorney [redacted] contacted the FBI and stated that William Covelli had been abducted and released by individuals claiming to be FBI agents.

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William Covelli advised that he had been abducted by FBI agents or "friends of the FBI" the night of June 6 and 7, 1963, and was taken by them to the site at which the body of Anthony J. Biernat had been recovered following his murder in January, 1963, where an attempt was made to force Covelli to disclose the identity of Biernat's murderers. [redacted]

[redacted]

Informants state belief common among some hoodlums that Covelli complaint was hoax to take heat off of himself. (162-49-300)

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Since that time Covelli has been engaged in the operation of his vending route and allegedly in the operation of Mr. G's Tavern on 22nd Avenue and 56th Street, also in partnership with [redacted]. He and Rizzo have been seen on several occasions in Milwaukee during the past year in company with Frank Balistrieri at Fazio's on 5th and also at Gallagher's, according to informants.

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Recent information was received from an informant that, along with Rizzo and Balistrieri, Covelli was negotiating to buy a key club at Park City, Illinois, to open as a gambling operation.

(162-49-379)

John Charles Rizzo

John Charles Rizzo was born November 16, 1910, or November 16, 1907, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but has resided Racine, Wisconsin, most of his life. Presently, he resides at 1906 Emerson Road, Racine, Wisconsin, with wife, [redacted] whom he married at Waukegan, Illinois. in 1929. [redacted] born [redacted]

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[redacted] Rizzo's FBI Identification Record Number is 4004975. It is to be noted he has two arrests and convictions for being inmate of a gambling house.

Informants and officers Kenosha County, Wisconsin, Sheriff's Office, advise Rizzo closely allied with Frank Peter Balistrieri, head of Milwaukee syndicate, and operated "craps" gambling game at 2207 - 56th Street, Kenosha, with a William "Wieser" Covelli for the Balistrieri mob on weekends. Steve DeSalvo, Buster Balestrere and Joe Gurera, three of Balistrieri's lieutenants in Milwaukee, have been associated with Rizzo's craps game operations. Also, according to these sources, Rizzo runs a book and is only bookie in Kenosha who will accept large bets. He admitted to Chief of Police, Kenosha, running small craps game that city for past fourteen years. Informant also advises Rizzo and William Covelli met with top Milwaukee hoodlums on two different occasions latter part of December, 1962, to get permission to take over Kenosha and Racine as to pay offs by local gamblers that area. (79-56-2669-23)

Informant who knows him advised that Rizzo, along with Covelli and one Al, was in Milwaukee on January 4, 1963, and in company of Steve DeSalvo, Joe Gurera and Buster Balestrere; that they attended the basketball game of the Harlem Globetrotters, after which they all went to Gallagher's Steak House for a while and then to the Pfister Hotel in company with Frank Balistrieri.

In addition to his association with these individuals, there is set out in detail in another section of this memoranda the basis for believing that [redacted]

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Frank Peter Balistrieri, also
known as Frankie Bell

Frank Peter Balistrieri, also known as Frankie Bell, was born May 27, 1918, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He attended Marquette University College of Liberal Arts being admitted on probation and Marquette Law School, withdrawing January 19, 1939, because of illness. He was married November 18, 1939, Milwaukee, to [redacted]. To this marriage four children have been born, the oldest [redacted] born [redacted]. Subject presently living in a substantial brick home, 3043 North Shepard, in northeast section of Milwaukee; 20-30 years of age. Subject associates with Bustiano Vato Balestrere, described as his "muscle" and personal bodyguard; [redacted] regarded as Balistrieri's confidante, business associate, [redacted] and companion. Subject visits [redacted] several times weekly at her apartment. [redacted] has been officer in several corporations under which subject has done business, John Charles Rizzo acts as banker for a crap game held weekends in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and Rizzo reportedly is front man in this operation for Balistrieri; Steve John DeSalvo and Buster Balestrere, muscle men for subject and assist Rizzo in gambling at Kenosha; [redacted] of Real Refrigeration and President of Para Corp., the latter of which Balistrieri is secretary and treasurer. Subject is known to operate legitimately in his name the Downtowner night club, Para Corp. He is closely linked to Gallagher's Steak House and Henri's Show Lounge. (94-316-577)

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Numerous informants advise that Balistrieri on December 27, 1961, officially took over from John Alioto the position of leader of the outfit (Italian-American), hoodlum outfit in Milwaukee. The occasion was a gathering at Gallagher's Restaurant, which was listed as a benefit party for [redacted] who had just recovered from a serious illness. Numerous individuals besides those regarded as Italian-American hoodlums were in attendance at the "benefit," but the formal installation of Balistrieri allegedly took place before a select group after the party. (94-316-653-p9)

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Informant information from a variety of sources indicates that Balistrieri brought Joe Gurera to Milwaukee from Kansas City in February, 1962, and ordered him back to Kansas City prior to his departure on March 22, 1963. While here Balistrieri was observed by law enforcement officers in company of Gurera on innumerable occasions. Likewise, informants have reported that Balistrieri ordered Buster Balestrere back to Kansas City on July 10, 1963.

Although activity at Gallagher's diminished noticeably after Biernat's abduction and has apparently ceased entirely in the past few months, subject has been reported by several informants to have had meetings with John Rizzo and William Covelli in Milwaukee at Fazio's on 5th during the week of February 23, 1963, and during the week of April 14, 1963. Additionally, these two individuals were present at a party held at Gallagher's January 14, 1964, which was allegedly a get-together to attempt to smooth over differences existing within factions of the outfit. (94-316-905)

According to an informant, Balistrieri was observed in company of Rizzo and Covelli at the Char-Col House, Waukegan, Illinois, on September 6, 1963. (94-316-1070)

It is noted that when [redacted] office was called by United States Attorney, Milwaukee, [redacted] instead of returning this call, went to Gallagher's Restaurant and there was put in touch with [redacted] who then advised [redacted] after he was served with a subpoena to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in [redacted].

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Joseph Frank Gurera

Joseph Frank Gurera was born July 5, 1925 at Kansas City, father, Carl Gurera, mother Elizabeth Mangaracino. He resided in Kansas City or vicinity his entire life until coming to Milwaukee in February, 1962. From 1951-1959 he was the co-owner of the Midway Paving Company, Kansas City, Missouri, and reportedly earned in excess of \$10,000 per year. Prior to 1959 he was part owner of Mag's Recreation Parlor, Kansas City. In 1958 he purchased a residence at 9021 Delmar, Overland Park, Kansas, for an amount estimated at \$40,000. Former residences were 2818 East 8th Street, 911 East 24th Street, and 537 Forest, all Kansas City, Missouri. He is married to [redacted] and they have four children: [redacted]

[redacted] are approximately twenty years old and [redacted] are between ten and fifteen years of age.

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Subject was an associate of the Italian criminal element in Kansas City for a number of years and his principal associates were [redacted] and [redacted]. He has a lengthy criminal record in Kansas City under their number 46592, FBI number 4 059 366. His arrests are principally for investigation for various crimes and date from 1944 until 1955. Other than gambling, disturbing the peace, and traffic violations, he only has one felony conviction and that is for attempted burglary in 1939.

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Upon his arrival in Milwaukee, he immediately joined Buster Balestrere and Steve De Salvo and seemed to take precedence over them in muscling operations for Frank Balistrieri. Under his leadership Milwaukee gamblers were contacted by him, DeSalvo and Buster Balestrere and told that they were to henceforth pay one-third of their action to the outfit. There was an immediate reaction from the gamblers and as a result the above three individuals allegedly flew to Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the weekend of March 24, 1962, to meet with top Italian-American hoodlums from all over the country and get an okay to organize Milwaukee. This trip could not be verified nor could the meeting in Hot Springs be verified by investigation

but on the weekend of March 30, 1962, the gamblers were again called into meetings with these individuals and informed that the setup was definite and compliance would be required, that if they did not fall in line, one of them would be punished and possibly killed. During the course of meeting these gamblers, subject is alleged to have made the statement that he was sent to Milwaukee to "organize the outfit and put Milwaukee on a paying basis."

In April, 1962, a booking joint was opened allegedly under the direction of Gurera and DeSalvo at 3014 West Pierce Street. This was operated by Anthony "Sheriff" Cefalu, [redacted] and [redacted]. It operated until September 5, 1962, when it was raided by local officials on which occasion Gurera and DeSalvo appeared at the premises being unaware of the raid. DeSalvo entered the premises with his passkey and Gurera stayed outside in the car. Both were arrested but DeSalvo only was charged with commercial gambling and it was later dismissed.

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The subject is believed to have made a trip to Las Vegas, Nevada, during the week of April 6, 1962. His method of travel was believed to have been by commercial air line but the name used is unknown and the travel was not verified by investigation.

On July 27, 1962, subject, DeSalvo, [redacted], [redacted], and two other individuals drove to the race track at Palatine, Illinois. They were under surveillance until they arrived at the track when it was discontinued.

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On July 6, 1962, while he was under physical surveillance, he, DeSalvo, and an unidentified man and woman and [redacted] started south out of Milwaukee on Highway 38. The surveillance was discontinued at the south edge of the city as information had been previously received that these individuals were going to the race track at Palatine, Illinois.

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On July 11, 1962, DeSalvo and Gurera went to the track under surveillance in Frank Balistrieri's car driven by Balistrieri.

In August, 1962, information was received from a reliable confidential informant that on July 30, 1962, subject [redacted]

[redacted]

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In August, 1962, an informant who has furnished reliable information and who was in a position to know, said that [redacted]

[redacted]

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As of October, 1962, an informant said that

[redacted]

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On October 2, 1962, Gurera and DeSalvo were surveilled to Radio Communications Company, 1020 East Land Place, Milwaukee, and on the following day [redacted] said that on the previous day Gurera had paid \$200 balance due on a \$400 fixed frequency body receiver tuned to the Milwaukee Police Department frequency. The original \$200 deposit had been paid by Steve DeSalvo sometime previously.

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During the time that he was in Milwaukee subject was under surveillance by the FBI and the Milwaukee Police Department for a good portion of the time and was not observed to engage in any gainful activity with the possible exception of Acino Cleaners, 1012 South 1st Street, which he frequented on an almost daily basis during April, May and June but thereafter on a much less regular basis.

Investigation at Kansas City showed that Gurera was endeavoring during all the time he was in Milwaukee to sell his residence at Overland Park, Kansas, with the figure starting out at \$53,000 and ending up at \$48,500 but it was not sold. The house was encumbered in the amount of \$22,873 to the City Wide Mortgage Company and Gurera was paying \$330 per month on this mortgage. Payments were described as prompt.

Additionally, a chattel mortgage is on file dated August 4, 1962, at Hopkins, Missouri, covering a 1962 Chevrolet in the amount of \$3,042.96 payable in thirty installments of \$108.20 each. Mortgager is Hopkins State Bank, Hopkins, Missouri. During the time he was in Milwaukee, subject resided at 2608 East Newport where he rented the upper two floors for \$210 per month.

During the time he was in Milwaukee and prior to his departure from this city with his family on March 19, 1963, subject made two trips to Kansas City and was observed there in conference with Highway Simone on November 20 and September 9, 1962. It was not possible to verify his travel by a check of air line records. Additionally, he is alleged to have made a trip to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, to consult with [redacted] but this trip likewise was not verified. ()

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On August 9, 1962, Gurera, along with Frank Balistrieri, Steve DeSalvo and Buster Balestrere, were observed by members of the Milwaukee Police Department, Special Assignment Squad, to meet with "Milwaukee Phil" Alderisio of Chicago and [redacted] of Kansas City at the Red Lion Room of the Kaiser Knickerbocker Hotel. (92-267-408)

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On September 11, 1962, Gurera, DeSalvo and Buster Balestrere met with Rocco Fischetti of Chicago and two individuals, identity unknown, by the name of [redacted] and [redacted] according to an informant of this office. (92-267-408)

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While in Milwaukee and on August 10, 1962, Gurera, along with DeSalvo and Frank Balistrieri, were observed by members of the Milwaukee Police Department at the Holiday House. Gurera and DeSalvo were observed to make a long distance call from the pay phone there, and later investigation by the Milwaukee Police Department disclosed that this call was made to John Joseph Vitale's business telephone in St. Louis, Missouri. Vitale is a prominent Italian hoodlum in St. Louis. (92-267-408)

Since his departure from Milwaukee on March 19, 1963, subject was observed in Milwaukee in meeting with DeSalvo and/or Frank Balistrieri on the weekend of March 22 and again on March 29, 1963. (92-267-408)

Although Balistrieri is reported to have several times made the statement that Gurera and Buster Balestrere would be brought back to Milwaukee "when the time is right," current information is to the effect that Gurera will not come back to Milwaukee because of the fact that he has had two heart attacks since his return to Kansas City.

As will be noted from the section of this memoranda having to do with possible motivation for

Biernat's abduction and murder, a number of individuals in Kenosha, Wisconsin, reported after his disappearance that he had mentioned to them that Gurera had been in Kenosha and in contact with Biernat in company with Steve DeSalvo. He was described as Mr. G, Joe G from Kansas City; and, in addition, [redacted] of the Kenosha Police Department has stated to agents that he met Gurera along with Steve DeSalvo whom he already knew at Greco's Restaurant in November, 1962.

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(165 299)

Steve John DeSalvo

Steve John DeSalvo, FBI number 853 208, was born July 5, 1918, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He is married and has three children, ages 15 to 20. He resides at 2605 East Holmes, Cudahy, Wisconsin. At the present time he is operating a dry cleaning establishment called Checker Cleaners at 1012 South First Street.

DeSalvo is considered a muscle man for Frank Balistreri, Balistreri being top hoodlum of the Milwaukee area. DeSalvo's only arrests were in May of 1947 for possession of counterfeit sugar stamps and in September, 1962, for being an inmate of a gambling house. DeSalvo was in frequent companionship with Buster Balestrere and Frank Balistreri and in constant companionship with Joe Gurera and Francis Stelloh. In March, 1962, DeSalvo, along with Gurera, Buster Balestrere, met with Milwaukee gamblers and told the gamblers that they were going to organize them and wanted a one-third cut of their action. Also in March of 1962 DeSalvo, along with Gurera and Buster Balestrere, reportedly went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, to meet with some national hoodlums and confirm their arrangement to organize the gamblers in Milwaukee. In June of 1962, DeSalvo and Gurera opened up a bookie joint in Milwaukee, which, according to informant of Milwaukee Division, the proceeds of which went to Frank Balistreri. In August of 1962, DeSalvo and other top hoodlums in Milwaukee observed meeting in Milwaukee with Phil Alderisio of Chicago and [redacted] of Kansas City. In October, 1962, DeSalvo and Gurera purchased a transistor radio receiver which can be carried on a person and which was fixed to the frequency of the Milwaukee Police Department. According to an informant DeSalvo and Gurera were attempting to get pay offs from trash collectors in Milwaukee. On another occasion an informant advised that DeSalvo and Gurera went to Kenosha and demanded pay offs from gamblers in that area. An informant has advised that Gurera and DeSalvo have organized all of the Italian bookies in Milwaukee and then attempted to organize all the non-Italian bookies by forcing them under threats to give them a piece of their action or else force them out of business. (79-56-266, p. 237)

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As will be noted from the section of this report dealing with possible motivation for Biernat's murder, DeSalvo was specifically named by Biernat to several of his associates as one of the individuals who had visited him in the late fall or early winter of 1962.

The other possible significant items relating to this individual are the following:

In February, 1962 Covelli was observed by an informant [redacted]

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[redacted] (92-165-74, p. 2)

DeSalvo, along with Buster Balestrere and Joe Gurera, allegedly went to Hot Springs, Arkansas to meet with other hoodlums between March 24 and 28, 1962, this meeting having to do with the previous demand of these individuals for tribute from Milwaukee gamblers who had squawked to their friends around the country and this meeting was supposed to be with other hoodlums and gamblers from around the country to get a stamp of approval for these demands. Upon return to Milwaukee, Milwaukee gamblers were again contacted and told that the demands would be enforced. Also, investigation was conducted in an effort to substantiate this information but no records were found of the travel of these individuals or their accommodations at Hot Springs. (92-165-85)

During the summer of 1962 DeSalvo and Gurera ran a booking office which was managed by Anthony "Sheriff" Cefalu at 3014 West Pierce Street, Milwaukee until a raid on this apartment September 5, 1962 based on search warrant authorized by Judge Coffey. During the raid DeSalvo let himself into the apartment with a key and was arrested and Gurera was found in a car outside and was likewise arrested. Neither was convicted. (92-165-125)

In early September, 1962 DeSalvo, Gurera and Buster Balestrere, according to an informant, met with [redacted]

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On October 2, 1962 Gurera and DeSalvo purchased a transistor radio receiver which they had previously ordered on the frequency of the Milwaukee Police Department. (92-165-135)

According to an informant and confirmed in part by several other informants, DeSalvo and Gurera went to Kenosha in the fall of 1962 and demanded a substantial payoff from [redacted] Kenosha gambler, in order for him to continue to run his gambling operation. [redacted] closed up for a couple of weeks rather than pay but subsequently reopened and did pay off at \$100 a week. (92-165-161)

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On November 16, 1962 a concerted surveillance effort was inaugurated by the Milwaukee Police Department on DeSalvo, et al. This surveillance was by a special squad of officers but previous to that observations had been made by the Special Assignment Squad of the Milwaukee Police Department as follows:

On August 9, 1962 DeSalvo, Frank Balistrieri, Joe Gurera, and Buster Balestrere met with Phil Alderizio of Chicago and [redacted] of Kansas City in the Red Lion Room of the Kaiser Knickerbocker Hotel in Milwaukee. (92-257-11)

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On August 10, 1962 Gurera and DeSalvo were observed to make a long distance call from a pay phone at the Holiday House and thereafter talked to Frank Balistrieri who was also present and this call was traced by the Police Department and determined to have been to the number of John Joseph Battaglia of St. Louis, a top Italian hoodlum figure in that area.

On January 7, 1963 DeSalvo, by evasive tactics, ducked the surveillance by abandoning his car at a shopping center in South Milwaukee and his whereabouts for the remainder of the night were unknown.

On December 19, 1962 DeSalvo and Dominic Prinzi, according to informant information, went to Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, to pick up Frank Stelloh on his release from the Pen. (92-165-214, p. 3)

[redacted] of the Kenosha Police Department, stated that he met DeSalvo, whom he knows, and was introduced by DeSalvo to Joseph Gurera at Greco's Restaurant in Kenosha during 1962. (92-165-299) b6 b7C

Since the abduction and murder of Anthony Biernat, DeSalvo has been working steadily at Checker Cleaners, 1012 South First, but is associating frequently with Stelloh and, according to informant reports, the two of them are still collecting payments from gamblers and others for the Outfit in Milwaukee.

Bustiano Veto Balestrere, also known as
Buster Balestrere, Bustiano Veto Balistreri

Bustiano Veto Balestrere was born November 18, 1918, Kansas City, Missouri. This was verified through Milwaukee Police Department records. Balestrere, FBI number 1 057 020, has an arrest record dating back to 1936 for violation of Internal Revenue Liquor laws, operation of a still, assault and battery, and investigation for carrying a concealed weapon. Balestrere resided in Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1961, 1962 and 1963 at 1634 North Jackson Street. However, he presently resides at 3607 King's Highway, Kansas City, Missouri. (92-166-253)

It is not believed that this person had a part in the actual killing of Biernat, for the reason that he was seen at Fazio's on Fifth during the latter part of the evening of January 7, 1963, by a member of the surveillance squad of the Milwaukee Police Department. However, information concerning his activities is included because he seems to have been in on the planning, and activities preceding the abduction.

The following information is from informants, and from observations of agents and police officers:

From the time that Joe Gurera arrived in Milwaukee in February, 1962, he was constantly in company of Balestrere and Steve DeSalvo in enforcing payoffs of gamblers and others. During the summer of 1962 they were actively engaged in booking at the race tracks in Illinois, and reportedly Balestrere made a bad bet, acting against the advice of the other two. [redacted]

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[redacted] according to one informant, [redacted]

[redacted] There is little question that he was suddenly ostracized, and left out of things for a couple months during the latter part of 1962. He disappeared from Milwaukee for about two weeks in December, and no information has yet been obtained as to his whereabouts during this period. It is reported that even his family didn't know. He reappeared about mid-December, and again was seen in association with Gurera, DeSalvo and the others, although on December 19, 1962 Frank Stelloh was released, and since then he has seemed closer to Gurera and Steve DeSalvo than Buster was.

Buster was, however, reported in attendance at meetings in Milwaukee in late December, 1962 and on January 4, 1963 when John Rizzo, Covelli and Al (Albana) came to see Frank Balistrieri, Gurera, DeSalvo and Buster Balestrere. He also was observed by Milwaukee Police Department members to meet at Para Corporation on several occasions in January, 1963 with the Milwaukee members of the above group. About January 30, 1963 he again disappeared from the Milwaukee scene until February 16, 1963. He finally left Milwaukee in July, 1963 with his family and is still in Kansas City, Missouri.

Buster has long been reported to be Frank Balistrieri's man at Rizzo's crap game in Kenosha, not only as a stick man, but also carrying money back and forth between Kenosha and Milwaukee.

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[REDACTED]

This individual, who was born [REDACTED] is Milwaukee Police Department number [REDACTED]. He was last known to be driving a yellow and black 1955 Mercury, Wisconsin [REDACTED] (1962-63). It is registered to him at [REDACTED] which is the address of [REDACTED]

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He is a suspect in this matter by reason of information received from [REDACTED] and his own movements as learned from informants and other sources, plus his reputation.

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Informants report that he was ordered out of Milwaukee by the outfit about 11 years ago, after he tried to move in on the outfit. He went to New York City, where he operated a restaurant, and supposedly moved to Las Vegas. He returned to Milwaukee in about September, 1962, and associated closely with Carlo DiMaggio and Nick Collura. According to the informant, he has a reputation as a hit man, and informant thought it possible he was back to help a dissident group within the outfit, consisting of the Maniacs, LaGalbos and Carlo DiMaggio, among others. He was also reported to be going to operate a walk-in gambling place on North Milwaukee Street with Nick Collura, for Mike Albano. It is known from investigation that some work was done on equipping this place, but it never opened.

This individual was first observed in Milwaukee by the Police Department surveillance squad on November 15, 1962, after which a check was made by the department at Las Vegas, for some information concerning him, since a report had just been received that three individuals were in Milwaukee from Las Vegas for a hit, and that [REDACTED] had been to Las Vegas. He was unknown to the police or sheriff's offices in Las Vegas.

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He was interviewed by agents shortly thereafter, and professed to be cooperative, but to have no information of interest to law enforcement. He said he had never been forced to go to New York, and had never been to Las Vegas. He said he married a woman from New York, and when he left

Milwaukee it was for her benefit, but that she had since died and he wanted to come back to be around old friends. He denied any implication or knowledge of criminal or hoodlum activities, but said he was looking for a job.

According to an informant, [redacted] continued to be seen around Milwaukee in November-December, 1962, but then was missing from the area from about January 1, 1963 until he was again seen about mid-March, 1963. Several efforts have been made to interview him since then, but his attitude is now belligerent and no information of value has been obtained. He was at Gallagher's on January 6, 1963 with many other individuals of the outfit; this has been described as a party whose purpose was to smooth over factionalism and unrest within the group. Currently he is reportedly hanging out with Augie Maniaci, Vito Aiello, and Nick Collura at [redacted] liquor store, Brady and Arlington Streets, Milwaukee.

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Francis Conrad Stelloh

Francis Conrad Stelloh, born December 3, 1912, height 6'1", weight 200 lbs., complexion--ruddy, hair--gray, presently resides at 2613 South 92 Street, West Allis, Wisconsin, in an apartment of Sally Shebu. His parents are deceased. He has no brothers or sisters and has a grown son and daughter and a divorced wife.

Under FBI Number 125 856 6, it is observed that he has a number of arrests dating from 1931, including convictions in 1937 from West Allis and Milwaukee on eight counts of robbery and burglary. He was sentenced to six terms of three to twenty years and two terms of one to three years as a result of these counts and was released on parole from Wisconsin State Prison, July 31, 1940. On July 2, 1943, he was convicted for assault and robbery and received two three to twenty-five year sentence and the one to seven year sentence to be served consecutively--both sentences to be served concurrently with his unexpired prior sentence. Although he escaped briefly in the interim, he was incarcerated until January 5, 1959, when he was paroled, which parole was revoked February 23, 1960, and he was finally discharged from Wisconsin State Prison on December 18, 1962. (92-313-15)

Informants have reported that upon his release on this date, he was picked up at the prison by Steve DeSalvo and Dominic Frinzi and lived for a short while at the residence of Joe Gurera at Milwaukee. (92-125856-13)

There is no information known to implicate him directly or indirectly in the disappearance and murder of Biernat except his association with individuals believed involved and his reputation. It is noted that one informant of Kenosha Sheriff's Department has reported that [REDACTED]

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Dr. Anthony J. Verdone is suspected of being implicated in this matter by virtue of informant information received to the effect that he had treated one of Biernat's assailants who was injured in the kidnapping. The treatment allegedly took place at a golf club in Illinois.

Dr. Anthony J. Verdone, date of birth 1913, is a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee. His offices are located at 2218 North 3rd Street. His practice is very lucrative and according to his book-keeper and his accountant he is reported to have a gross annual income in the neighborhood of \$80,000 to \$100,000. He is in debt to a great number of firms and individuals in the city of Milwaukee and is unable to maintain a bank account by virtue of being continually overdrawn. In the last several years he has been an inveterate dice gambler and has lost great amounts of money, estimated in excess of \$100,000 at the Vernon Hills Country Club in Half Day, Illinois, and its predecessor gambling spot, the Homestead, located in the vicinity of Antioch, Illinois, at the State Line between Illinois and Wisconsin. His accountant has said that he is indebted in the amount of approximately \$100,000 for various bills, taxes, mortgage payments, etc., and in addition "there is no telling how much additional money he might owe to juice men in Chicago." Informants have said that Verdone is indebted to Illinois gamblers in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

Verdone is described as follows:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Date of Birth | 1913, exact date unknown |
| Height | 5'8" |
| Build | Medium |
| Weight | 180 |
| Hair | Gray |
| Marital Status | Married |
| Children | None |
| Occupation | Medical Doctor,
2218 North 3rd Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin |

Residence

Determined to be residing at
4933 North Teutonia,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dr. Anthony J. Verdone, whose office is at 2218 North 3rd Street, Milwaukee, stated as follows, when interviewed on February 5, 1963:

Dominic Principe was not known to him, on the basis of the photograph exhibited, nor was the name meaningful. He did not believe he had ever met Principe and had definitely never treated him, either in Wisconsin or Illinois. In fact, he had never treated anyone in Illinois. Dr. Verdone said, "You're mistaken on this deal," with reference to the allegation that he treated Principe in January, 1963, at a golf club in Illinois. Dr. Verdone said that he was unable to spare time for a lengthy interview on February 5, 1963, but would be available on February 7, 1963, which was his day off.

On February 7, 1963, Dr. Verdone again stated that he did not know Dominic Principe and had not treated him; that he did not know John Charles Rizzo, whose photograph he viewed, and that he did not know Bill "Weezer" Covelli. He said that he was not acquainted with the gambling spot operated by Rizzo and Covelli at 2207 - 56th, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Dr. Verdone also stated that he did not know Steve DeSalvo or Joseph Gurera, whose photographs were exhibited to him. He said that he was vaguely acquainted with Frank Balistrieri, proprietor of Gallagher's Steak House. Dr. Verdone said that, on the night of January 7, 1963, he worked at the office until perhaps eleven PM and then went home. He said that any calls which might have come in to him prior to the time he left the office would have been taken by his receptionist, who would have inquired concerning the nature of the call and who would have made out a slip for Dr. Verdone, so that he could call the person back. Dr. Verdone said that he takes absolutely no calls that have not previously been screened by either his staff or

his answering service. He said that the slips made out by his receptionist are given to him and then destroyed. As to any calls which may have come to him after he left the office the night of January 7, 1963, Dr. Verdone said that these would necessarily have come to him through his answering service. He said that, in such case, there should be a record maintained by the answering service, and he volunteered to check this while the agents were present. He ascertained by telephone that he received one call through the answering service, no doubt placed to his home number, at 8:30 PM and this call was from St. Michael's Hospital. The answering service said that there were no calls taken the rest of that night or on the two subsequent nights. Dr. Verdone produced time cards for his employees, which showed that on the night of January 7, 1963, [redacted] checked out of the office at 22.88. Dr. Verdone said that the time clock ran in decimals and this would be about 10:50 PM. He said that [redacted] left the office at the same time he did. b6 b7C

Dr. Verdone said that the only way he can be reached without the call being previously screened by either the answering service or an employee would be to call him at home at his wife's silent number. He said that, on the night of January 7, 1963, he received no calls to his knowledge--least of all a call to treat someone such as Principe at a golf course in Illinois. Dr. Verdone said that he was probably acquainted with the Vernon Hills Country Club, which is somewhere in the vicinity of Half Day, Illinois. He said that there was an eating place there, known as the Bonfry or Bonfire, which he had visited. He denied that he had ever gambled there and he said that he did not gamble at all. He said that he was acquainted with a place known as The Homestead, which used to be located near Fossland's Truck Store at the Illinois-Wisconsin State Line, but which has since moved to another location. He said that he went there with friends and Dr. Verdone stated that, although he does not gamble, he formerly gambled and quit sometime in the spring of 1962. He said that he had gambled at The Homestead and probably at the Vernon Hills Country Club.

Dr. Verdone said he did not know [redacted] as a person connected with The Homestead or Vernon Hills Country Club. He said he knew several [redacted] but didn't think he knew Bill.

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Dr. Verdone said that he was not obligated to anyone in such a way that they could impose on him for treatment. He denied that he was heavily in debt to any gamblers. He added that he had never gambled in Kenosha.

Dr. Verdone said that on the previous day he got a new 98 Oldsmobile and traded in a Ford station wagon. (19-56-266P 221-11-1-2-1)

Other possibly significant information relative to this individual is as follows:

Milwaukee Police Department on December 5, 1961, seized the records of Wisconsin Suppliers and Builders. Among these records were several checks to and from Dr. Verdone, and when asked about them, AUGIE MANIACI, who was connected with the company, stated to the police officers that he "was doing a little for the boys in Chicago." (165-18-61)

One [redacted] of Chicago, [redacted] taxicab drivers' union there, was interviewed relative to Verdone and said he had known him for the two or three years prior to the interview in August, 1962. He said that Verdone was a very heavy gambler and was "on juice--you know, 6 for 5." (165-17-75)

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b3



MURDER OF ANTHONY J. BIERNAT

SECTION V. -- PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Relative to the crime scene at the North Shore Line depot in Kenosha, Wisconsin, information furnished by the Kenosha Police Department on January 27, 1963, was to the effect that victim's 1961 Buick Invicta, bearing 1963 Wisconsin license J83-735, had been found on the parking lot of the North Shore Station on the morning of January 8, 1963. When it appeared that "foul play" might be involved, photographs of the car were made by the police photographer prior to the vehicle being moved or processed; that no photographs of the crime scene area were made in fact at that time or prior to January 27, 1963. One set of 12, 4" X 5" photographs of stain spots on victim's car made by the Kenosha Police, as they were thought to be blood, were furnished and are being retained in the case file.

On January 28, 1963, the Police Photographer [redacted] Kenosha Police Department, took four photographs of the above crime scene along with four photographs of the victim's car, which had been removed to the Kenosha Police Department. The eight negatives and two photographs of each are being retained in the case file.

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On January 28, 1963, the victim's car was again processed and additional blood samples taken therefrom and forwarded to the Bureau's Lab for examination.

(10-16-206 p 112)

The following photographs were taken by [redacted] photographer and identification officer of the Kenosha, Wisconsin, Police Department, at the crime scene of the North Shore Depot where Biernat was assaulted and forced into the car by three Unknown Subjects on January 7, 1963:

1. Taken with a speed-graphic. Property of the Kenosha Police Department; was taken from in front of the residence located at [redacted] looking north and a little west. Photograph will include the parking lot area and the North Shore Depot and waiting station.
2. Was taken from the intersection of 64th Street and 27th Avenue looking north.
3. From in front of the residence at [redacted] and [redacted] from a driveway looking west at a yellow sign containing a message to the effect that the parking lot was private property of the Chicago, Milwaukee North Shore Railroad, adjacent to which the suspect car was parked.
4. Picture looks south from the depot on 27th Avenue.

[redacted] resides at [redacted] and the address of the Kenosha Police Department is 804 - 56th Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

A Buick automobile, four-door, brown in color, bearing Wisconsin 1963 license [redacted], was examined at the Kenosha Police Department garage. It was noted that the mileage was 29,728, and the trip mileage, 7,617. There was a service sticker on the door post indicating that the automobile had been serviced on November 20, 1962, and showing oil change, lubrication and oil filter change at 27,916 miles by a Buick company at Kenosha.

On the front seat of the automobile was a pair of grey gloves and a six bottle carton of Sprite. On the left sun visor was a cocktail stirring stick bearing the wording "Manny Shars Saraha." This stick was clipped to the sun visor with St. Christopher, Patron of Travelers clip.

In the glove compartment were match books of Howard Johnson and the Bank of Kenosha, a tube of lubricant, a tube of touch-up paint, a pair of lady's sunglasses, a pair of men's sunglasses, a service policy on the automobile, a road map for Illinois issued by DX Company and showing notations on the front in ink with the words, Hot Springs, Poplar Bluff, St. Louis and Routes 6 and 66 thereon. Also found were the following: A Missouri road map, a Wisconsin map open to Milwaukee and vicinity with an insert marked with pencil markings, a Shall road map - the State of Georgia, a DX map of Chicago and vicinity, a toll road map of Illinois and the East, a map of the City of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, standard maps of Illinois and Indiana, a Phillips 66 road map of Florida.

Underneath the rear seat were located four match folders. One cigarette stub was found in the front ash tray of the car.

The interior of the automobile was processed for latent fingerprints and five lifts were obtained.

The exterior of the automobile was examined for the presence of blood stain with the following noted:

1. There were three large smears about 1½" to 2" long and wide on the upper part of the right front fender.
2. Just above number 1 were several streaks of reddish stain.
3. On the right front door was one streak about 5" long under the handle. This was a light smear.
4. On the right rear fender there were two or three small pinpoint dots at the extreme rear end on top.

5. On the rear glass there were numerous spots and spatters. Most of these appeared at the left side on the top and bottom.

6. On the left rear fender there were numerous drops, smears and streaks. Most appeared on the top portion of the fender.

7. On the rear trunk lid there were possibly 75 to 100 drops, mostly on the left side. Most of the drops were from $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter to pinpoint size. At the bottom part of the trunk they appeared to streak toward the front of the car.

8. On the rear bumper there was a large smear on the upper left side, a smaller smear just below this and 8 to 10 smears on the middle portion of the bumper at the rear.

No blood was noted on the front of the hood or the left side past the rear door, the top or the left front door.

Samples were taken from numerous places on the automobile and placed in pill boxes.

Notations were made as to exact points where such samples were obtained. (79-56-266, p. 112-113)

On January 29, 1963, beginning at 12:01 a.m., an autopsy was performed at Kenosha General Hospital by [redacted] assisted by [redacted]

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[redacted] This autopsy on Anthony J. Biernat's body resulted in the following specimens being collected and turned over for further examination by the FBI Lab:

Orange colored electrical-type single strand wire, which was removed from the wrists of the victim in manner that original knot was left intact;

One Timex stainless steel wristwatch and stainless steel expandable band, which was cut from the left wrist of the victim;

One piece of orange colored electrical single strand wire removed from neck of the victim, which had been closed tightly by a twist knot at rear of neck;

One Stacy-Adams leather shoe and sock from left foot of victim;

One undershirt and tan outer shirt removed by cutting from upper portion of body of victim;

Trousers, brown belt and underwear cut from lower portion of body of victim.

During the course of the actual autopsy the following additional items were removed and turned over by [] and [] as evidence from the body of Biernat:

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b7C

Two separate specimens of tissue removed from scalp laceration wounds;

Two specimens of blood of Biernat removed from the heart;

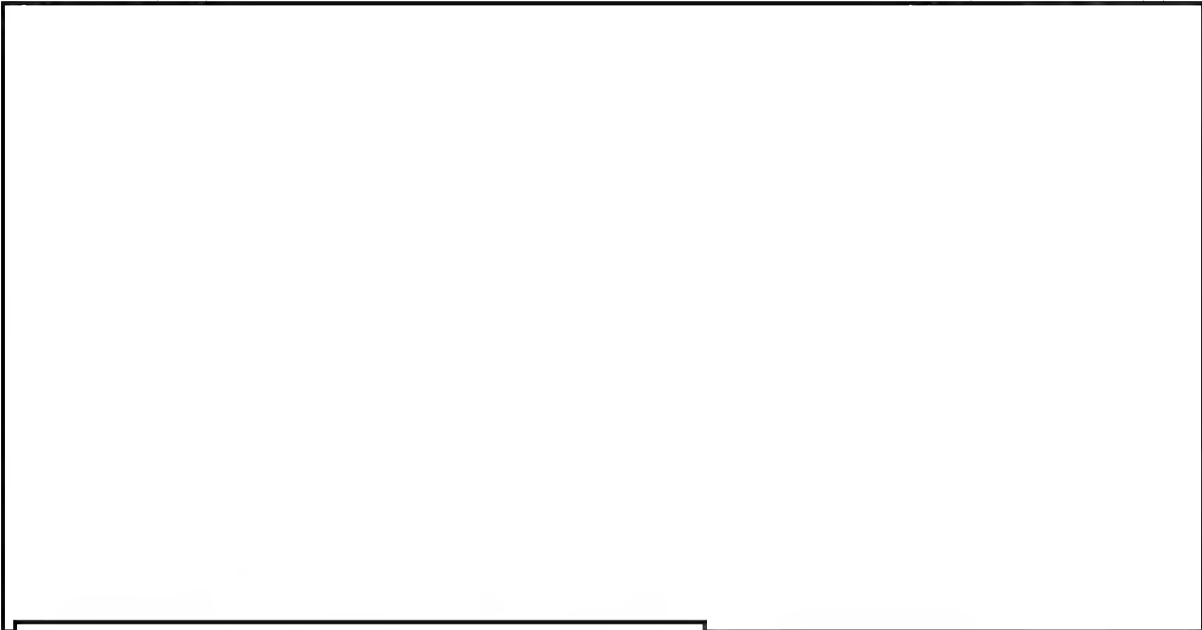
One jar of stomach contents;

Various hair specimens from separate portions of victim's body, including that in area of the head lacerations plus body hair.

In addition to the above specimens removed from immediate attachment to Biernat's body, there was also collected various debris, including dirt and lime that were attached or adhered to the under portions of Biernat's body.



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b6
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b7C

On February 5, 1964, [redacted] furnished the following additional information:

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Dependent upon the outcome of additional tests still to be conducted by [redacted] there appears a possibility that the wire found around the victim's neck may have been placed there after death.

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[redacted] said that, if the bulk of the blood found in the basement of the house where Biernat's body was located turned out to be Biernat's type; namely, International Group B, there would be good evidence that Biernat was alive at the time he was taken to the farm. He said that a portion of Biernat's tongue and lungs was being turned over to the Coroner, Ed Wavro, to be sent to the FBI Laboratory to see whether or not lime was inhaled by Biernat, in which case there would be a likelihood of Biernat having been alive

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at the time he was placed in the grave because there was no time to speak of around the outside of the grave, according to information [] had.

[] said he had taken colored 35 mm slides during the autopsy, and he would turn these over after proper identification to the FBI so that they could be duplicated at Washington and the originals returned to him for possible future testimony, with the duplicates to be used by Coroner and/or Sheriff and other agencies having an interest in this case. (79-56-266, p. 174)

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By letter of January 10, 1963, the Kenosha, Wisconsin Police Department, sent the articles recovered at the North Shore Station, Kenosha, Wisconsin, on January 8, 1963, to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

By letter of January 23, 1963, the FBI Laboratory in answer to this letter replied as follows:

Examination requested: Microscopic - Miscellaneous -
Chemical Analyses - Glass Fractures

Specimens:

- Q1 Coat (#1)
- Q2 Broken eyeglass lens (#3)
- Q3 Leather case (#5)
- Q4 Eyeglass frames (#6)
- Q5 Hat (#2)
- Q6 Particles from case (#4)
- Q7 Button (#7)
- Q8 Hair and blood from trunk lid (#8)
- Q9 Blood and gravel found on ground (#9)
- Q10 Blood and hair from top of trunk lid (#10)

Results of examination:

Brown head hairs and white head hairs of Caucasian origin were found in specimens Q1, Q8 and Q10. These hairs have been mounted on glass microscope slides for possible future comparisons.

No hairs were found on specimen Q5 or Q9.

Inasmuch as a known sample of head hair from Biernat was not submitted, it is not possible to state whether or not the hair found in specimens Q1, Q8 and Q10 could have originated from Biernat or from one or more persons.

Four buttons are missing from the Q1 coat. The Q7 button is similar to the remaining buttons on the Q1 coat in size, design, color and construction and probably originated from this coat.

Foreign textile fibers of various types and colors were found in the debris removed from specimens Q1 and Q5. These fibers have been placed in pillboxes for possible future comparisons.

Human blood derived from a group "B" person was identified on specimens Q1, Q3, and Q4, as well as in specimens Q6, Q8, Q9 and Q10. No blood of any other group was found on or in the specimens. Human blood, too limited in amount for grouping tests, was identified on specimen Q2. The results of chemical tests indicated the possible presence of faint blood smears on the Q5 hat, but the amount of material in the smears was insufficient for confirmatory blood analyses.

It was not possible to determine whether or not the glass of Q2 and Q6 originated from the same lens or lenses. The glass from the lenses of Q4 is missing and most of the fragments of Q2 and Q6 are too minute for a glass fracture comparison.

Measurements of the Q2 and Q6 glass fragments show both specimens to be -2.00 Spherical, not corrected for astigmatism.

Specimens Q1 through Q10, glass microscope slides containing hairs and pillboxes containing debris are being returned to you under separate cover by registered mail. (79-56-266, p. 176-177)

In addition to the items listed above, a number of items taken from victim's body, designated by B numbers in the following list, and a large number of items recovered from the burial spot, designated by C numbers in the following listing, were submitted to the FBI Lab. All items were identified both by Kenosha County Sheriff's Officers and FBI agents and all were returned to the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department after examination by the Laboratory. No fingerprints or other evidence have been identified with any known suspect.

MI 92-257

For investigative use, there is set out hereafter the identity of specific items of evidence located at the crime scene concerning which the FBI Laboratory and/or Latent Fingerprint Section made a finding of some significance:

| <u>K or
Q Number
Assigned
by Laboratory</u> | <u>Crime Scene
Number assigned
by Investigating
Officers</u> | <u>Description
of item</u> | <u>Significant items
found by Lab and/or
Fingerprint
examination</u> |
|---|--|--|--|
| Q25 | C2 | Torn tablet paper
from basement | Shoe print suitable for
comparison (resubmit
suspect shoe) |
| Q28 | C4 | Newspaper from
basement | " |
| Q36 | C15 | Notepaper from
basement | " |
| Q40 | C24 | Lime from bottom
of grave | Blue-black, red-orange,
blue, white woolen
fibers |
| Q44 | C31 | Galvanized furnace
door | Footprint suitable for
comparison |
| Q45 | C32 | Section of door | Blue-black, black
woolen fibers |
| Q46 | C33 | Three boards, part
of wooden door
(portion of C32) | Blue, black, red, gray,
yellow-tan, red-pink,
white, green, light gray
woolen fibers; foot-
prints suitable for
comparison, latent
fingerprint, limb hairs
(not known to be Victim's)
head hairs from Victim |
| Q55 | C41 | Kenosha newspaper
from floor of
basement | Two latent finger-
prints |

MI 92-257

| | | <u>Description</u> | <u>Significance</u> |
|--------|-----|---|---|
| Q56 | C45 | Portion of lime bag around Victim's body | Limb hairs (not known to be Victim's) |
| Q64 | C55 | Pieces earthen crock Victim's grave | Latent palm print |
| Q65 | C56 | Canvas from Victim's grave | Cut ends suitable for comparison, hair similar to Victim's found thereon. |
| Q66 | -- | Plastic wrapped around Victim's body by coroner | Black, purple, red-pink, maroon, red, blue, lavender, green, gray woolen fibers and red, red-pink cotton fibers |
| Q67 | B2 | Material packed around Victim's head | Blue woolen and red orlon fibers, odor of urin present |
| Q68-69 | B3 | Outer shirt and under-shirt from Victim, including debris | Orange, blue, white maroon, green-black woolen fibers, odor of urin present |
| Q70-71 | B4 | Trousers, belt and Shorts of Victim | Red, red-pink, pink, blue woolen fibers, pink cotton fibers, red and dark blue orlon and brown nylon fibers, limb hairs (not known from Victim) |
| Q74 | B7 | Wire from Victim's wrist | Orange plastic insulation bearing legend
"--AIW-R-14TW-600 Volt"
(electric wire 14 gauge used in residential and commercial building from American Insulated Wire Corp., Pawtucket, Rhode Island) |
| Q77 | B10 | Sock from Victim's left foot | Limb hair not known if from Victim |

MI 92-257

| | | <u>Description</u> | <u>Significance</u> |
|-------------------|-----|--|--|
| Q78 | B11 | Lime from Victim's ankle | Pink and white cotton fibers |
| Q87 | C64 | Hairs from screws | Single dark brown head hair, two brown head hairs all dissimilar from Victim's hair. |
| Q104 through Q109 | -- | Pieces of clay from the grave of Victim | Toolmarks suitable for comparison made with small shovel apparently of the type used by members of Armed Forces for digging trenches or garden shovel of comparable size. Shovel measures 3" one inch above the tip, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " two inches above the tip, 5" three inches above the tip and approximately 6" at the top not represented in the toolmarks. |
| Q114 | -- | Section of Milwaukee Sentinel, 2/10/59, from vicinity of grave | Shoe mark suitable for comparison |

Photographs of the different shoe designs are available in the file depicting the general styles.

7/4/64

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (92-384)
SUBJECT: JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Re Milwaukee letter 6/16/64, Buairtel 6/19/64,
and Milwaukee airtel 6/23/64.

Enclosed is a proposed undated letter to WDCI and a copy of the enclosure to this letter for Bureau approval. Please advise as promptly as possible regarding this, as WDCI has made several inquiries.

The Bureau will note that the order of the memo has been changed from that set out in first referenced communication, and that info has been set out concerning BUSTER BALESTRERE, in addition to those suspects listed previously.

Contact with [redacted] (NA), Milwaukee Police Department, has been made, and he has no objection to furnishing the info that he gave us. He said that he did not propose to identify his source of info, and felt that he could not be forced to do so. This will tend to protect [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

3 - Bureau (AM) (RM) (Encs.)
1 - Milwaukee
JAH/lmp
(4)

92-384-17

F B I

Date: 7-7-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

To: SAC, Milwaukee (92-384)

From: Director, FBI

JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Re your airtel 7-4-64.

The proposed undated letter to WDCI and its enclosure have been reviewed and the Bureau interposes no objection to your transmitting the same to proper authorities of the WDCI.

92-384 - 15

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| JUL 10 1964 | |
| FBI - MILWAUKEE | |

Handwritten: 7/17/64 at Milwaukee
7/17/64 at Milwaukee
Sub- (2)

Handwritten: c-4-D

Handwritten signature: [Signature]

b6
b7C

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SCOPE OF KENOSHAD 5 Granted Im Doe

By **PAUL M. WEYRICH**
Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis.—The scope of the Kenosha John Doe investigation was officially established Wednesday as five Kenosha citizens were granted immunity by County Judge Harry V. Carlson in open court.

Le Roy Dalton, an assistant attorney general, moved to grant immunity to the five, after he reported that they had

refused to answer questions put to them by Doe investigators Sept. 28.

The court ordered the five to appear and answer specific questions related to both organized crime and city hall irregularities.

Two of the witnesses were asked questions related to the gangland style slaying of jukebox dealer Anthony Biernat in January, 1963.

Witnesses may be called before a John Doe for the purpose of giving information only, not because they are connected with the events being investigated.

Granted immunity were: Ralph F. Greco, an employee of the Kenosha Vending Co.; Eugene Alfano, co-owner of La Strada bar; Nat Gingerelli, an American Motors Co. employee; Gene Thomas, bartender at the Office lounge, and William (Wheezzer) Covelli, also connected with Kenosha Vending Co.

These witnesses no longer can refuse to testify on the basis that their answers might tend to incriminate them.

Dalton called each to the witness stand. He asked each if he had refused to testify before the Doe earlier. When each man responded that he had, Dalton then read a list of ques-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part 1, Pg. 1

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Date: 10/8/64
Edition: Morning
Author: Harry Sonneborn
Editor:
Title: JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WIS.
Character: JOSEPH FRANK OURERA, et al
or AR (BU-92-4390)
Classification:
Submitting Office: Milwaukee
☐ Being Investigated

MILWAUKEE
COPIES 11
DATE 10/11/64
100-11-54

92-384-29
MILWAUKEE

tions each had been asked. Carlson directed the witnesses to answer all inquiries based on the questions stated.

Gingerelli, who had been employed as a cab driver part time in addition to his other job, was asked if he had refused to answer these questions:

• "Were you driving a cab on the night Tony Biernat disappeared?"

• "Do you know Frank Balistrieri?"

• "Did you gamble at Rizzo's place on 56th st.?"

• "Did you gamble at the Rite Spot in the last four years?"

Thomas was asked if he had refused to answer these questions:

• "Were you asked to identify the two men to whom you gave the lumber put in your



County Judge
Harry V.
Carlson

garage by Frank Burlingham?" (Burlingham was formerly employed by the city of Kenosha as a draftsman. He is now serving a term in the state prison at Waupun for grand larceny. It was his tape recorded testimony which is believed to have convinced Carlson that a Doe was needed.)

• "Did Mr. Masero ever offer to take bets from you?" (Ralph Masero, who was arrested in the federal gambling raid here last February. A gambling charge is pending.)

• "Do you know Al De Cessaro?" (De Cessaro also was arrested in the February raid and his case is pending.)

• "Did you ever gamble with John Rizzo in a west side establishment?" (Rizzo, of Racine, was charged with not reporting the earnings of a gambling establishment at 1240 N. Astor st., Milwaukee, by the federal government. His case is pending.)

• "Do you know Harry Siegel? (He is operator of the Better Vending Service of Kenosha.)

Covelli was asked if he had refused to answer these questions:

• "Did you call on Tony Biernat with Steve De Salvo and Joe Gurera?"

• "Did you visit Frank Balistrieri, Buster Balistrieri, Steve De Salvo and Joe Gurera in Milwaukee in the fall of 1962?"

• "Were you ordered to meet with the mayor or the chief of police in February, 1962?"

• "Did you make a payment to a public official to operate an illegal agency?"

The others were asked questions relating mostly to gambling.

The open court session ended shortly before noon. In the afternoon, the same witnesses who had appeared before Carlson in the open session, were questioned before him in closed session.

De Salvo and Rizzo also appeared.

Carlson ordered elaborate security measures in the county courthouse during the closed session. A photographer was told to leave the area. Later, he was told that he could not take any pictures of witnesses.

A reporter was ordered off the third floor. He was told that he was "in contempt of court." When the witnesses left the floor, they attempted to duck reporters and photographers.

Further testimony is scheduled to be taken by the investigators this week in closed session.

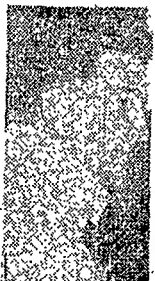
The investigation was started by three Kenosha aldermen in April, 1963. The first testimony



Greco



Thomas



Alfano



Covelli



De Salvo



Gingerelli

was taken before Carlson in November of that year. On Dec. 23, Atty. Gen. George Thompson announced that the state had taken over the investigation at the request of Kenosha county Dist. Atty. Joseph B. Molinaro.

State investigators have been in Kenosha on a five day a week basis since the first of the year.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Immunity granted

Quiz five

linked to

Five Kenoshans, who refused to answer a series of questions put to them by John Doe investigators in secret session on Sept. 28, today were ordered to reappear before probers and respond to those inquiries.

Appearing in open court this morning, the five were granted immunity by County Judge Harry Carlson against self-incrimination as the result of their John Doe testimony.

Ordered to answer questions put to them by investigators from the state attorney general's office who have been probing alleged illegal activities in Kenosha were: Eugene N. Alfano, 6710 24th Ave.; Ralph F. Grocco, 6027 44th Ave.; Nat A. Gingerelli, 607 87th St.; Gene F. Thomas, 514 57th St. and William Covelli, 7827 36th Ave.

Based on statements made in court during the immunity proceedings today, it has become evident that the Kenosha John Doe investigation has included probes of gambling, the murder of Anthony Biernat and reputed Milwaukee crime figures.

Each of the five was called to the stand before Judge Carlson and asked a series of questions by Asst. Atty. General LeRoy Dalton. All admitted being called to testify before the John Doe magistrate, Judge Carlson, late last month. Each witness also stated that he had each refused to answer certain questions on the grounds that the answers might tend to incriminate

Judge Grants Immunity

After asking each witness if he had so refused, Dalton moved that they each be granted immunity. The immunity was then granted by Judge Carlson, who ordered the men to make themselves available for further Doe appearances and to answer specific questions and others rising from the line of questioning. The immunity grants mean that the witnesses can no longer legally refuse to answer questions on the basis of the Constitution's fifth amendment. However, their answers will not become the basis for prosecution against them.

First to take the stand this morning was Gingerelli, an AMC worker who has also been employed as a cab driver.

Gingerelli has been active in local politics to some degree. In April, 1962, he ran for sixth ward constable and was defeated by a 2 to 1 margin. Earlier he was defeated in races for justice of the peace and eighth ward county supervisor. In his most recent entry into the political field, he was defeated this spring when he ran for justice of the peace.

Dalton asked him if he had been queried in John Doe proceedings concerning the following questions:

—"Were you asked if you ever gambled at Rizzo's place on 36th St.?"

—"Do you know Frank Balistreri?"

—"Have you ever gambled at the Rite Spot in the last four years?"

EXES SUITE

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The General Services Administration (GSA) today denied charges that the cost of a new federal building at Austin, Tex., had been boosted \$2 million to provide a lavish suite of offices for President Johnson.

F. Chilton White, national director of Citizens For Goldwater-Miller, said Tuesday that a luxurious suite of offices was being built for Johnson.

—"Were you driving cab on the night Tony Biernat disappeared?"

Bar Operator Quizzed

Gingerelli admitted on the stand that he had been asked each of the questions by Doe probers and had refused to answer them on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Next on the stand was Thomas, operator of the Office Lounge tavern. He was also asked by Dalton if he had been quizzed in John Doe proceedings and refused to answer certain questions.

Dalton asked Thomas if he had refused to respond to the following:

—"Did Mr. Masaro ever offer to take bets from you?"

—"Do you know Al DeCesaro?"

—"Have you ever dealt with other bookmakers in Kenosha?"

—"Did you ever gamble with John Rizzo in a westside establishment?"

—"Were you asked the identity of two men to whom you gave lumber that was put in your garage by Frank Burlingham?"

—"Do you know Harry Siegal?"

Similar Questions

Covelli was similarly questioned by the asst. atty. general regarding his appearance before the John Doe hearing. Covelli admitted he had refused to answer the following:

—"Did you call on Tony Biernat with Steve DeSalvo and Joe Garera?"

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Kenosha, Wisconsin

Date: 10/7/64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WIS.

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

☐ Being Investigated

92-384-21

92-384-21

—“Did you visit Frank Balistreri, Buster Balistreri, Steve DeSalvo and Joe Gurera in Milwaukee in the fall of 1962?”

—“Were you ordered to meet with the mayor or chief of police in Feb. 1962?”

—“Did you make payment to a public official to operate an illegal activity.”

When Alfano took the stand he also affirmed that he refused to reply to questions put by the Doe investigators. Those questions were:

—“Do you know John Rizzo?”

—“Have you ever gambled at 2207 56th St.?”

—“Do you know Steve DeSalvo and Joe Gurera?”

—“Did you ever gamble at Harry Siegal's Rite Spot?”

Greco was the last of the five to appear on the stand this morning and admitted that he had declined to answer two

questions asked in secret John Doe sessions.

—“Do you have any business associations with William Covellevi?”

—“Do you have any business interests in the Kenosha Vending Co.?”

Must Answer Questions

The five witnesses were instructed by Judge Carlson that they must answer the questions. He further closed John Doe proceedings.

Though some of the references made in the questions which had

been asked by investigators revealed in court today remain obscure due to the secret nature of the probe, a number of well-known names were among those mentioned. Frank Balistreri is the reputed crime syndicate head in Milwaukee and Buster Balistreri, DeSalvo and Gurera are all alleged underworld figures who figured prominently in the investigation of the murder of Anthony Biernat in Jan. 1963.

Alfred DeCesaro and Ralph Masaro, presently are awaiting sentencing on federal charges

of failure to purchase commercial gambling stamps. Both were arrested in a raid here early this year by agents of the Internal Revenue Service. They were found guilty of the counts in Milwaukee federal court.

Rizzo, 49, a Racine resident, was arrested here in 1953 by police who smashed into Cookie's Cigar Store, 2207 56th St., in a gambling raid. Rizzo later forfeited his bond on the gambling charge. Siegal, 47, is presently listed as the operator of the Better Vending Service. He was fined \$400 in court here in Sept. 1961 for running a gambling house.

Following the open testimony relating to the immunity matters in court this morning, the John Doe inquiry is again expected to slip behind the cloak of secrecy which has surrounded it for nearly two years. However, the court action today was the first public indication of the general nature the probe has taken thus far.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kenosha City Hall 'Clean'—Carlson

By PAUL M. WEYRICH
Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis.—County Judge Harry V. Carlson, the magistrate of Kenosha's John Doe investigation, said Thursday that there was a "complete absence" of any evidence of corruption in city hall.

However, the three men who began the probe almost two years ago strongly questioned Carlson's remarks in a joint statement later.

Carlson called a press conference late in the afternoon. He said he wanted to "correct something which could harm good people."

Carlson said that without revealing the content of any of the secret investigation, he definitely could state that there is a "complete absence in the John Doe hearing of any corruption in our city government."

"I can say the same thing about the police and sheriff's department," Carlson said.

He said that the press and radio always referred to "city hall irregularities" in stories concerning the Doe.

"This is not fair to the people in city hall," Carlson said.

He said that statements made by Frank Burlingham had raised some question about city hall corruption.

(Burlingham was employed by the city as a draftsman. He is serving a sentence for grand

larceny in the state prison at Waupun. Burlingham had charged that there was widespread corruption in various agencies of city government. His original testimony began the Doe.)

"There is an absence of any credible evidence of any kind," Carlson said referring to Burlingham.

Carlson also said that he thought the investigation was making progress in other areas, which he would not name.

He said he could not tell when the probe would end.

Ald. Richard Froemming and former Ald. John Finley and Gilbert Dosemagen said they were "somewhat in disbelief" of statements made by Carlson.

Dosemagen, who released the statement for the three, said they had been in contact with Carlson, but could not reach Le Roy Dalton, an assistant attorney general, who is conducting the probe.

They said that while the judge was in the best position to make comments on the proceedings, they didn't know "the extent of the information which has been presented thus far."

(None of the three men has testified regarding city hall matters. Other city employees are known to have information connected with some events which were believed to be a part of the original 12 point complaint.)

The three said that they had

been advised earlier by Carlson that "no statements whatsoever were to be made until all information and testimony was heard and evaluated."

"We are consoled somewhat to see that as of today the mayor (Eugene Hammond) and the local newspaper, who had earlier made severe attacks on us, are no longer deriding the investigation . . ." the three said.

The concluded their statement by saying that so far as they were concerned "there are more ball games to play."

Hammond could not be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, members of the state investigating team continued to interview persons in the courthouse.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part 1, Page 21

THE KENOSHA SENTINEL
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Date: 10/8/64

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: HARRY V. CARLSON

Title: JOHN DOE INVESTIG.
KENOSHA, WIS.

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: KENOSHA, WIS.

☐ Being Investigated

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OCT 12 1964
FBI - MILWAUKEE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Doe Finds No Crime in Kenosha City Hall

By ALEX P. DOBISH
Of The Journal Staff

Kenosha, Wis.—Witnesses in the John Doe investigation have begun answering questions about murder and gambling here and in Milwaukee. But their testimony apparently showed no corruption in Kenosha city hall.

Questions have been answered under the threat of going to jail for contempt of court.

However, it could not be determined whether any of the answers shed any light on lawlessness and lawbreakers.

An appearance of any witness in the secret inquiry does not indicate his involvement in any wrongdoing.

Wednesday, County Judge Harry V. Carlson, John Doe magistrate, granted immunity to five Kenoshans and one from Cudahy. This meant they could no longer refuse to testify on the ground that their answers might tend to incriminate them.

The Kenosha men, Ralph F. Greco, an employe of the Kenosha Vending Co.; Eugene Alfano, co-owner of the La Strada bar; Nat Gingerelli, an American Motors Co. employe; Gene Thomas, bartender at the Office lounge, and William (Wheezer) Covelli, also connected with Kenosha Vending, answered questions.

Among them:

Were you driving a cab on the night that Tony Biernat disappeared? Biernat, a Keno-

sha coin machine distributor, was murdered and his body placed in a lime sprinkled pit in January, 1963.

Do you know Frank Balthieri, a Milwaukee strip tease bar operator?

Did you call on Tony Biernat with Steve De Salvo (of 2605 E. Holmes av., Cudahy, who has been charged with commercial gambling) and Joey Gurera (of Kansas City, who moved to Milwaukee in 1962 and has since returned to Kansas City).

There were 10 other questions.

"They answered them all," Judge Carlson said.

De Salvo, who was also granted immunity, will be asked to answer similar questions next week. Also scheduled to be called are four Milwaukee men.

Judge Carlson Thursday ended what he called speculation about the involvement of Kenosha officials in possible corruption in city hall.

"There is a complete absence of any credible evidence of such corruption," he said. He said he was making the announcement "so people will not live under a cloud."

Judge Carlson made it clear that the inquiry was not anywhere near finished.

"An important aspect appears to have developed," he said.

The important aspect appears to be a link between Milwaukee and Kenosha men with gamblers and hoodlums in Kansas City and Chicago.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part 1, Page 2

THE JOURNAL

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 10/9/64

Edition: 1st

Author:

Editor: DOBISH

Title:

JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WIS.

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

☐ Being Investigated

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92-384-24
JAN 11 1960
9
NEW YORK

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Progress Reported In Biernat Probe

By PAUL M. WEYRICH
Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis. — An official close to the John Doe investigation said Friday that significant progress had been made toward solving the gangland style slaying of jukebox dealer Anthony Biernat.

Biernat was abducted from the North Shore Line station in Kenosha in January, 1963. His lime covered body was discovered about three weeks later in an empty farm house on the abandoned Bong air base site.

The official, who asked that his name not be used, said that in every crime some mistakes were made. He said that the Biernat case was no different and that some mistakes had been discovered through the investigation.

The official said he could estimate when a solution might be forthcoming. He indicated that

important testimony still is to be gathered by the probe.

It was learned Friday that the attorney general's office has assigned one investigator to work on the Biernat case exclusively. The investigator has been working behind the scenes on the case for about a month.

This is the first major attempt to solve the crime since efforts by Kenosha authorities and the federal bureau of investigation slowed to a halt in mid-1963.

Kenosha Police Chief J. Leo Buchmann said Friday he was "in the dark" so far as activities of the investigation were concerned.

He said he had been reading in the newspapers about recent activities. Buchmann said that the investigators had requested to see certain police files.

"That was some time ago, however," Buchmann said.

At a press conference Thursday,

County Judge Harry Carlson, Doe magistrate stressed co-operation between the investigators and the local authorities.

Carlson said that Kenosha police and sheriff's departments had been working closely with the state investigators and that the state was pleased with the co-operation.

Carlson said that the Doe was making progress. He said, however, that there had been no evidence presented to indicate any corruption in city hall. He said the investigation would continue in other areas.

Although Carlson didn't mention the Biernat case by name, it is known that the investigation has shifted emphasis, for at least the present, to the solution of that crime.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1, Vol. 1

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Date: 10/10/68
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Harry Sonnenborn
Title:
JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WIS.; and
EDWARD FRANK GUERRA, aka
or (Bufile 92-4121)
Classification:
Submitting Office: Milwaukee
☐ Being Investigated

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DATE

MILWAUKEE

10/13/68

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92-244-25

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JTB

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Action to Oust Doe Judge Eyed

By PAUL M. WEYRICH
Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis.—Action to remove County Judge Harry V. Carlson as magistrate of the John Doe investigation here is being studied by the three



Harry
V.
Carlson

initiators of the probe, a source close to the Doe investigation said Wednesday.

Carlson said last week that there had been no testimony presented to indicate that there were any irregularities in city hall.

However, Ald. Richard Froemming and former Alderman Gilbert Dosemagen and John Finley, who initiated the Doe, challenged the statement. They

also questioned Carlson's right to make such a statement.

When asked to comment on the report that the three would sign a writ of prejudice to remove Carlson, Dosemagen said the three were considering "whether a recent supreme court decision that developed from the Milwaukee John Doe investigation parallels our position."

"We are continuing counsel and expect to come to a conclusion on this matter shortly," Dosemagen said.

(In the Milwaukee John Doe case, the state supreme court ruled that a John Doe magistrate must remain silent so long as the probe is in progress.

(The decision states: The statute clearly contemplates that a secrecy order, if issued by the magistrate, shall be binding on him as well as the witnesses. We conclude that if the magistrate, in the proper exercise of his discretion, orders that a John Doe proceeding should be secret, it must remain secret for all purposes.

[until closed], subject to the statutory exceptions for trials and preliminary examinations.")

Finley, in an interview, stated that Carlson did not initially want the job as magistrate.

"We were pretty much aware that the judge didn't want the position, and it took him a long time before he finally decided to take it," Finley said.

At the time the Doe was starting, it was reported that Finley, Froemming and Dosemagen had requested County Judge Harold Bode to handle the investigation.

Bode reportedly turned down the request to become magistrate, and about five months later Carlson accepted the position.

Carlson, when told of the report, said he had heard "nothing about it." He said he did not comment on testimony from the Doe, but rather the lack of it.

"I haven't noted that they (Finley, Froemming and Dosemagen) were witnesses. If they have anything to say they should contact the attorney general's office," Carlson said.

The procedure for transferring a Doe probe from one magistrate to another was not clear. One source said, however, that the governor apparently has the power to make the change.

All three men have letters from Gov. Reynolds promising his personal assistance if they are not satisfied with the progress of the investigation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part 1, Pg. 1

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Date: 10/15/64
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Harry S. Hancock
Title:

JOHN DOE INVEST.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Milwaukee

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OCT 17 1964
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kenosha Doe Leads To Contempt Arrest

By Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis.—A former Kenosha gambler was arrested on a charge of contempt of court here Friday for failing to respond to a subpoena for the John Doe hearing.

Stanley J. Miller, 56, of rural Kenosha, was arrested by sheriff's deputies on a bench warrant issued by County Judge Harry Carlson, the John Doe magistrate.

Miller, who said he is a bartender and manager of the plush Orchard Hills Country club in Waukegan, Ill., was released on \$750 bail.

Judge Carlson said he issued the bench warrant after Miller failed to appear before the John Doe on two occasions last month. He said that Miller will have to face trial on the contempt charge or purge himself by appearing before the John Doe.

Judge Carlson would not say what questions Miller would be asked at the secret proceeding.

Le Roy L. Dalton, an assistant attorney general who is directing the Kenosha investigation, also declined comment.

Miller was fined \$700 here in

1952 after being convicted on two counts of bookmaking as a result of a grand jury investigation of gambling and corruption in Kenosha.

Miller was a friend and former employer of Anthony J. Biernat, the Kenosha juke box distributor who was abducted and killed in gangland style in January, 1963.

Biernat had worked for Miller in the early 1940's when Miller operated a jukebox firm in Kenosha. When Miller went into service during World War II, Biernat, who was not drafted because he had an enlarged heart, took over the business and operated it until he was murdered.

Miller remained a close friend of Biernat, however, and aided in the search for Biernat after he was abducted from the old North Shore depot parking lot on Jan. 7, 1963. Biernat's body was found on Jan. 28, 1963, in a lime sprinkled grave in the basement of a vacant home on the abandoned Bong air force base site.

Miller was freed Friday night after his cash bail was posted by Pete Barca, a retired night club operator, who also was a friend of Biernat.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part 1, Page 2

THE KENOSHA SENTINEL
JULY 27, 1964

Date: 11/7/64

Edition: PM

Author:

Editor: LEO J. GONZALES

Title:
JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WIS.

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: KENOSHA

☐ Being Investigated

CC SENT KENOSHA

92-384-22

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

By **EARL GOLZ**
 Staff Writer

Kenosha — Three Milwaukee area men—two ex-convicts and a former serviceman—testified Thursday during the John Doe hearing here. Francis C. Stelloh, 52, bitterly complained to reporters before he appeared before County Judge Harry V. Carlson, the Doe magistrate, that he was taking part in an "inquisition."

Stelloh, who served 18 years in the state prison at Waupun following several convictions, said after his court session behind closed doors that the questioning led "into inquisition."

Carl J. Dentice, 40, listed as the Milwaukee city clerk as a jukebox and service man," testified that he entered the case as a witness. He lives at 8210 W. New Jersey av.

Tarantino Dentice

The third witness, Nick Tarantino, 35, worked as general manager of pet shops in Wisconsin discount department stores by fellow employees, said both he and Dentice were scheduled to appear at the next Kenosha Doe hearing.

Tarantino was released from the state prison at Waupun on Nov. 19, 1958, after serving about 13 months of a one to four year sentence for attempted burglary and burglary.

Tarantino was arrested last summer on a commercial gambling charge in Milwaukee. His trial is pending.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A3 Milwaukee Sentinel

Milwaukee

Wisconsin

Date: 3/26/65
 Edition: Morning
 Author:
 Editor: Harry Sonneborn
 Title:

**JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
 KENOSHA, WIS.**

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: Milwaukee

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| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| MAR 26 1965 | |
| FBI - MILWAUKEE | |

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La Follette Tells Plea for Doe Prosecutor

Special to The Sentinel

Kenosha, Wis. — Atty. Gen. Bronson La Follette said Friday that he had been requested about two weeks ago to appoint a special prosecutor for cases arising out of the John Doe investigation here.

The request was made in a letter by Kenosha county Dist. Atty. Joseph B. Molinaro, La Follette said.

Molinaro confirmed that he also had sent a similar letter at the same time to Gov. Knowles.

(Earlier this week The Milwaukee Sentinel reported that Donald W. Steinmetz, an assistant district attorney, newly elected Milwaukee county judge, was being considered for a temporary John Doe prosecutor's job in Kenosha. Steinmetz conferred with La Follette in Madison Thursday but both men refused to comment on the meeting.)

La Follette said his office intends to conclude the John Doe investigation by Apr. 30. That date would be logical, he said, because County Judge Harry V. Carlson, Doe magistrate, must retire at that time. Judge Carlson will be 70 Thursday.

La Follette said Friday that retaining Judge Carlson as the Doe magistrate past Apr. 30 "probably could be an alternative if we find it impossible to conclude (the investigation) by then."

Judge Carlson said he would be given a reserve status as judge after Apr. 30, subject to assignments on a per diem basis. He said he would have no objection to continuing as Doe magistrate on that basis past Apr. 30.

The heavy work load in the district attorney's office reportedly was the reason Molinaro asked for a special prosecutor to devote full time attention to the John Doe cases.

Warrants have not been issued. The probe has dealt mainly with alleged gambling and crime, including the murder of Kenosha jukebox distributor Anthony J. Biernat on Jan. 7, 1963.

Molinaro asked the state to conduct the John Doe investigation here after he started heading in that direction and later became ill. The probe was started almost a year ago. Le Roy L. Dalton, an assistant attorney general, has been directing the investigation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART 1, PAGE 2
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 4/10/65

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: HARRY STEINMETZ

Title:

JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WIS.

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

☐ Being Investigated

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APR 12 1965

FBI - MILWAUKEE

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2 Milwaukee Men Testify in Kenosha Doe

Special to The Sentinel

Kenosha, Wis. — Two Milwaukee men testified during the John Doe hearing here Thursday for the second time in the past month.

They were identified as Carl J. Dentice, 8210 W. New Jersey av., and Joseph A. Angeli, 3863 S. Whitnall av.

A third witness, believed to be from Milwaukee, could not be identified.

Witnesses may appear before the John Doe magistrate to provide information, not necessarily because they are suspected of any wrongdoing.

Dentice, listed in the Milwaukee city directory as a jukebox and games serviceman, had testified before Kenosha County Judge Harry V. Carlson, the magistrate, in secret session here on Mar. 25.

Last Jan. 6 a federal grand jury in Milwaukee listed Dentice among five alleged co-conspirators when it indicted Milwaukee night club operator Frank P. Balistrieri and his bookkeeper, Miss Jennie Alioto, on charges of obstructing the government from collecting Balistrieri's income tax.

Dentice was named in the indictment as an operator of Melody Lane, Inc., a coin operated amusement device business controlled by Balistrieri.

Angeli had testified during the Doe hearing one week ago. He has paid fines in Wisconsin in recent months as a result of charges involving unfair business practices in the sale of aluminum siding.

The John Doe investigation here reportedly has been into alleged gambling and organized crime, including the gangland style slaying of Anthony J. Biernat in 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part 2, Page 9
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 4/16/65
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Editor: HARRY SONNBOHN
Title: JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WIS.

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

☐ Being Investigated

92-384-30

cc [unclear]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

May Call Grand Jury at Kenosha

By LAURIE VAN DYKE day as special prosecutor for this would remove Molinaro, an active Democrat, from any controversy surrounding the probe.

Testimony taken during the the probe.

Kenosha John Doe investigation "It depends on whether we stay with the John Doe or whether a grand jury is called," La Follette said.

Atty. Gen. Bronson C. La Follette said that procedure in the probe was discussed in Kenosha Wednesday by Steinmetz and Kenosha County Judge Harry V. Carlson.

La Follette said that procedure in the probe was discussed in Kenosha Wednesday by Steinmetz and Kenosha County Judge Harry V. Carlson.

Atty. Gen. Bronson C. La Follette at first declined Wednesday to comment on the report that a grand jury was being considered. He said, however, that he thought that the calling of a grand jury would provide a "better climate" for the inquiry.

(The calling of a grand jury would eliminate the preliminary hearing stage in any criminal trials resulting from the John Doe and also eliminate any challenges at the preliminary hearing level. Defendants indicted by the grand jury would be tried in the circuit court for trial without preliminary hearings at the county court level.)

La Follette said that an announcement on procedure in the matter would be made shortly.

Later, he said that the possible issuance of warrants as a result of the investigation would not necessarily be up to Donald W. Steinmetz appointed Wednesday.

La Follette said that an announcement on procedure in the matter would be made shortly.

Later, he said that the possible issuance of warrants as a result of the investigation would not necessarily be up to Donald W. Steinmetz appointed Wednesday.

Some sources have noted that

The sources also said that one benefit of a grand jury would be the involvement of citizens. This might give the probe a better reception than was given the recently completed Milwaukee John Doe, it was said.

La Follette, a Democrat, denied that politics was involved in the handling of the Doe inquiry.

Steinmetz, who also has been active in Democratic politics, was named prosecutor, La Follette said, because "a top flight trial lawyer was needed."

Someone from the Milwaukee-Kenosha-Racine area was sought, La Follette said, in order to save on traveling expenses. Most experienced prosecutors in this area were Democrats, he added.

La Follette said that Molinaro did not have the staff necessary "to carry on a prosecution of the scope that this may reach" and still do the regular work of his office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part I, Page 1
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Editor: Harry Sonneborn
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Milwaukee
☐ Being Investigated

92-384-31

MILWAUKEE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Doe Witness Jailed, Then Freed to Testify

By THOMAS G. LUBENOW
Of The Journal Staff

Kenosha, Wis.—A Cudahy man was jailed for an hour Thursday for contempt of court, then agreed to testify in the last scheduled day of a John Doe hearing before Kenosha County Judge Harry V. Carlson.

Steve De Salvo, 46, of 2605 E. Holmes av., had been sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined \$100 for refusing to testify. Previously, Judge Carlson had granted him immunity from prosecution on the basis of testimony.

Despite repeated orders to testify, Judge Carlson said, De Salvo "sat here absolutely mute."

De Salvo was released into the custody of his attorney, Dominic Frinzi, Milwaukee, and was scheduled to purge himself of the contempt citation by testifying Thursday afternoon.

Carl Dentice, 44, of 8210 W. New Jersey st., Milwaukee, was also cited for contempt for refusing to turn over the records of his Milwaukee business, a coin operated amusement machine firm.

Testimony Secret

After conferring with his attorneys, Frinzi and James Shellow, Milwaukee, Dentice complied with the order and purged himself of the citation. Frinzi said Dentice was granted immunity from prosecution.

Also called to testify Thursday was Francis C. Stelloh, 52, of 2613 S. 92nd st., West Allis, once described by a detective in court testimony as a prime suspect in the 1960 slaying of Milwaukee night club operator Isadore Pogrob.

John Doe testimony is taken in secret. Witnesses who appear are not necessarily suspected of wrongdoing. They may have information of value to the prosecution, however.

Also in the court were Le Roy Dalton, head of the state's criminal investigation division and chief John Doe investigator, and Herbert Krusche, one of Dalton's aides.

Judge to Retire

Judge Carlson said testimony would end Thursday, unless he received a special request from the supreme court or John Martin, state court administrator, to serve longer as John Doe magistrate.

Judge Carlson will retire Friday. He said he would go into full time private practice and did not want to continue hearing John Doe testimony unless absolutely necessary.

The state has not yet decided how to handle any prosecutions which may result from the John Doe investigation.

Judge Carlson said the state could file complaints arising from the John Doe with any other Kenosha county judge.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part I, Page 6
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 4/20/65
Edition: Latest
Author:
Editor: Lindsay Hoben
Title: JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WIS.
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Milwaukee
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| APR 30 1965 | |
| FBI - MILWAUKEE | |

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Writs Study Set Today in Kenosha Doe

By EARL GOLZ

Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis. — Complaints will be presented to a magistrate here Thursday in hopes that about a dozen warrants will be issued as a result of the John Doe investigation, it was learned.

Donald W. Steinmetz, special prosecutor for the state attorney general's office, said he would meet with former County Judge Harry V. Carlson Thursday morning. Steinmetz refused to comment on the purpose of the meeting.

However, Steinmetz was reported ready to seek warrants for about a dozen persons, most on charges of gambling and false swearing, a source said.

Atty. Gen. Bronson La Follette said the closed door meeting in the judge's chambers Thursday was "expected to result in the culmination of procedure in a certain number of cases" in the John Doe investigation. La Follette declined to comment on whether warrants would be sought Thursday.

Judge Carlson retired Apr. 30 after hearing testimony taken during many months of the Doe investigation.

County Judge Earl D. Morton is on vacation and Carlson has been appointed to serve in his place temporarily.

"I don't know in advance what counsel (Steinmetz) is to bring up before me Thursday," Carlson told a reporter Wednesday night. "Apparently he has made a decision."

If Carlson is asked to issue warrants on the basis of complaints prepared by the state attorney general's office, a possible grand jury stemming from the Doe investigation would not materialize, an informed source said.

If warrants are issued and served, those persons arrested will be brought before a judge, who will set bail. Public arraignments would follow the setting of bail almost immediately.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART II, PAGE I
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Editor: Harry Sonneborn

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JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
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Classification:

Submitting Office: Milwaukee

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SERIALIZED FILED

AUG - 4 1965

MILWAUKEE

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

11 Gambling Warrants A

By THOMAS G. LUBENOW
Or The Journal Staff

Kenosha, Wis. — Milwaukee Atty. Donald Steinmetz, special John Doe prosecutor here, asked Thursday that 11 persons be charged with commercial gambling as a result of a 21-month investigation.

Steinmetz met with County Judge Harry V. Carlson and two investigators from the attorney general's criminal investigation division, Herbert Krusche and Donald Simon.

Krusche and Simon made sworn complaints to Judge Carlson outlining the alleged gambling activity of the 11.

Steinmetz said the 11 were involved in dice and card games at three Kenosha gambling parlors. He declined to name the persons until they were arrested.

Steinmetz said most of those involved were from Racine and Kenosha. One is a minor elected official of Kenosha, he said.

State Started Probe

The complaints were the first in the John Doe investigation, which began Nov. 8, 1963, after three Kenosha aldermen complained of irregularities in city hall.

Investigators for the attorney general's office, led by Le Roy Dalton, head of the criminal investigation division, pursued that point, but apparently did not find enough evidence to support charges against anyone as a result of it.

The investigators also went into the slaying of Anthony Biernat, a Kenosha jukebox distributor in January, 1963.

Some persons were given immunity during the investigation in regard to the Biernat murder but, Steinmetz said, there was not enough evidence to support murder charges.

More Charges Possible

Steinmetz said he was not able to comment on whether the gambling activities of the 11 involved out of state crime syndicate operations. He said this

directly concerned testimony taken in the secret inquiry.

More persons may be charged at a later date as a result of the investigation, Steinmetz said.

Judge Carlson had to be called out of retirement temporarily to hear the complaints of the state investigators. He had served as the John Doe magistrate until he retired last April.

Steinmetz said he would ask Judge Carlson to issue felony warrants against the 11 calling one year in prison, fines of up to \$5,000 or both.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1, PAGE 15
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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| FBI - MILWAUKEE | |

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Ask Kansas City, Las Vegas Arrest 2 in Kenosha Doe

By Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis.—Law enforcement authorities in Kansas City, Mo., and Las Vegas, Nev., have been asked to assist in the arrest of two men being sought on gambling charges stemming from the John Doe investigation here, sheriff's investigators said Friday.

They are Vito (Buster) Balistreri, formerly of Milwaukee, and Kenosha and believed to be working in a pizza restaurant in Kansas City, and Harry Siegal, believed to be operating dice games in Las Vegas, said Gerald Sonquist, chief investigator for the Kenosha county sheriff's office.

A third man named in a gambling warrant was Sam Gerolmo, Kenosha tavern operator, supposedly vacationing near

Iron Mountain, Mich. He had not been located by early Friday evening, Sonquist said.

Eight others arrested Thursday on gambling warrants stemming from the John Doe investigation were:

Albert Albana, 64, a retired auto worker.

Danta J. Cardinali, sr., 51, tavern operator.

Frank J. Jannuzzi, 52, factory worker.

Raymond J. Matera, 44, a city constable and employee with American Motors Corp. at Kenosha.

Joseph S. Pfeiffer, 66, a retired factory worker.

John C. Rizzo, 48, who listed his occupation as a public relations man for a Kenosha dance hall.

William Sanek, 48, a tavern keeper.

Carl Scola, 63 a store keeper.

Jannuzzi and Rizzo are from Racine. The other six live in Kenosha.

Kenosha County Judge Urban J. Zievers Friday morning set dates for preliminary hearings for the eight. Hearings for Cardinali, Matera and Scola will be held Aug. 16 and for the other five on Sept. 30.

Gerolmo and Balistreri, along with five others taken into custody Thursday, were charged with operating a gambling place at an address that was then a cigar store.

Siegal was accused of operating a gambling place at the old Rite Spot tavern, closed more than a year ago after the Kenosha city council revoked the tavern license.

All 11 men named in the warrants, signed Thursday by former Kenosha County Judge Harry V. Carlson, were charged with operating gambling places in Kenosha at various times between 1960 and 1963.

The eight arrested were released shortly after posting bail, \$1,000 each for Matera, Rizzo and Janwuzzi and \$500 for the other five.

Bail for Balistreri and Siegal was set at \$2,500 each, Sonquist said. Bail for Gerolmo was \$500.

Donald W. Steinmetz, special assistant named by the state attorney general's office to prosecute the John Doe cases, said he was still evaluating testimony taken during the secret hearings the past year. The hearings ended with Judge Carlson's retirement Apr. 30. He served as special magistrate for the hearings.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART 2, PAGE 8
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Some Call Doe Results 'Peanuts'

By EARL GOLZ

Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis. — "Small peanuts."

That's the way some Kenosha residents described the results so far of the John Doe investigation here.

Warrants were issued Thursday naming 11 Kenosha area men in gambling charges.

However, the warrants issued Thursday may not be the last stemming from the 21 month investigation that ended last April.

Donald W. Steinmetz, special assistant named by Atty. Gen. Bronson La Follette to serve as John Doe prosecutor, said he is still evaluating testimony taken during the investigation to determine if other warrants should be issued.

Testimony taken during the anticipated trials of the 11 men could develop additional information that could produce leads for more warrants, said a source close to the Kenosha police department.

Kenosha was termed a training center for gambling operators in 1961 by then Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy when he testified before the house judiciary committee. Kennedy said that housemen were trained in Kenosha before they were sent to Antioch, Ill., to conduct gambling operations.

Convictions on charges in Thursday's warrants could carry maximum sentences of one year in prison and \$5,000 fines. Generally, this failed to impress interested Kenosha residents.

"A few hundred bucks fine and suspended sentence, that's no accomplishment after two years of investigation," said a former city official.

He asked why a warrant had not been issued against a man who he said had "run a real

big game (of cards) that drew them from across the state line."

He also recalled a raid on 11 Kenosha area taverns less than two years ago that resulted in the arrest of 13 persons on gambling charges ranging from lotteries, horse race betting, football pools and pinball machine operations.

The Doe gambling charges Thursday involved alleged operators of gambling places—cards and dice—at three locations. It was alleged that gambling took place between 1960 and early 1963.

One of the instigators of the John Doe investigation said Friday he viewed the first dozen warrants as "the start of a series of events that will keep this town popping for at least another year."

"Let these guys (the 11 charged Thursday) realize they may have been sold down the river and then watch the heat from this investigation start up," said a source close to the sheriff's department.

Steinmetz said that most people in communities where John Doe investigations were conducted "expect too much."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1, PAGE 3
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Kenosha Doe Figure Put Under Arrest

Kenosha, Wis. — Authorities here were advised Monday of the arrest in Kansas City, Mo., of Bustiano V. (Buster) Balistreri, one of three persons who had been sought on warrants resulting from the recent John Doe investigation.

Balistreri refused to waive extradition. A hearing was set for Sept. 7.

Balistreri is charged with operating a gambling place on Kenosha's west side.

Eight persons were arrested last Thursday on gambling charges, also resulting from the John Doe probe. The eight were released on bond pending further court action.

The two others currently being sought are Harry Siegal, thought to be operating dice games in Las Vegas, Nev., and Sam Gerolmo, Kenosha tavern owner, supposedly vacationing out of the state, according to Gerald Sonquist, chief investigator for the Kenosha county sheriff's office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Doe Suspect Arrested

Special to The Sentinel

Kenosha, Wis.—Harry Siegal, one of two men still being sought on commercial gambling charges stemming from the John Doe probe here, has been arrested in Las Vegas, Nev., according to sheriff's deputies.

Siegal, formerly employed at the old Rite Spot tavern here, was arrested Thursday but refused to waive extradition to Wisconsin, authorities there said.

Siegal reportedly operating dice games in Las Vegas, was one of 11 men named in John Doe warrants. The 11 were charged with operating gambling places in Kenosha at various times between 1960 and 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Four Describe Poker Games In Kenosha

By EARL GOLZ

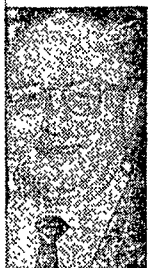
Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis. — Four witnesses testified Monday that they played poker for money in an apartment above a widely known Kenosha tavern.

The four testified during the first day of preliminary hearings for three Kenosha men charged with commercial gambling. The 3 are among 11 facing gambling charges stemming from the John Doe investigation here.

Sam Gerolmo, 68, a retired tavern operator, surrendered to Kenosha county sheriff's deputies late Monday afternoon. Gerolmo posted \$500 bail and was released. He was the last of the 11 to be served with a warrant.

Preliminary hearings were held Monday for Raymond J. Matera, 44, a city constable



Sam
Gerolmo

and former chief steward for United Auto Workers local 72 (American Motors Corp.); Carl LaPlata, 63, a storekeeper, and Vincent J. Cardinali, 51, a tavern operator.

The consolidated hearings are continued to Aug. 24 after Monday's testimony.

Cardinali operates the tavern below the apartment where wit-

nesses said seven card stud poker games were played at various times in 1961 and 1962.

Scola appeared to be living at the apartment when the poker games were played and Matera was seen there as one of several dealers, witnesses testified.

One man who said he gambled in the apartment poker games also said that he played for stakes at the Kenosha Eagles club at least as high as those at the apartment.

John L. Seggiaro, 36, a Kenosha barber, testified that he frequently started playing poker at the Eagles club, "and if I was hooked (not winning), I would try some place else."

Seggiaro testified that the betting limit went up to \$2 a card at both the apartment and the Eagles club when he played cards at those places in 1962.

Atty. Dominic Frinzi, representing Cardinali and Matera, said that Donald W. Steinmetz, special assistant to the attorney general who is prosecuting the John Doe cases, had tried to show Monday that the Eagles club game was a "friendly" one, but the apartment game was not.

Frinzi made the statement to Kenosha County Judge Earl Morton as Steinmetz objected to Frinzi's attempt to compare the games. Judge Morton heard the testimony Monday as magistrate at the preliminary examination.

Seggiaro testified that all players at the Eagles took turns at dealing cards, whereas only one man acted as dealer in the apartment game. He also noted that the largest pot at the Eagles, with more players, totaled about \$50, while the largest at the apartment ranged between \$30 and \$35.

Frank Tenuta, operator of one of Kenosha's popular restaurants and cocktail lounges, testified that on several occasions during 1962, he tended bar for Cardinali and also filled in as dealer in the poker game upstairs. About every half hour, when the pot was big enough,

Tenuta testified, he would take some money from the food and beverages for the poker players and dealers.

Tenuta answered, "No, sir," when Atty. Robert Joling, representing Scola, asked if he had ever witnessed poker players in the apartment game placing a bet with the dealer.

Gerald Huber, 21, of Janesville, testified that Matera was one of three dealers in games he played in the apartment in 1961. Huber said that Scola frequently was present.

Herbert Brandes, 46, an American Motors Corp. employee, testified he played poker in the apartment about a dozen times in 1961 and 1962. He said the "dealer's choice" poker game was a "friendly card game" in which he never lost more than about \$40 or won more than \$50.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Outside Hold Doubt on Kenosha Gambling

Journal Special Correspondence

Kenosha, Wis. — Gambling games in Kenosha were described Monday by a former

Kenosha Police Chief Stanley Haukedahl as controlled by local interests and not too large. Haukedahl, now living in Battle Creek, Mich., where he sells insurance, said informants convinced him that outside

Haukedahl forces did not control the games. Haukedahl resigned under fire in 1963 after his wife was charged with murder in the slaying of Mrs. Dorothy Bitautis, a police secretary who Mrs. Haukedahl said was breaking up their home.

Haukedahl testified Monday

in the preliminary hearing of Sam Gerolmo, 68, a retired Kenosha tavern operator. The hearing was part of a John Doe investigation into gambling.

Named Informants

Haukedahl said his informants were John Rizzo, 54, Racine, and William Covelli, 45, Kenosha. Rizzo is one of 11 persons charged in the Doe warrants with gambling.

After talking with the two, Haukedahl said he doubted that the games were as large as had been reported.

Daniel F. Beverly, jr., 30, Zion, Ill., testified Monday that he saw a man once win \$2,000 at a dice game in Kenosha. He said he also saw a man lose \$500.

Another state witness, Emil Conforti, 49, Kenosha, said the most he ever lost was \$40 to \$50, and the most he ever won was between \$100 and \$150.

Conforti said he played dice games in a cigar store next door to a tavern operated by Gerolmo. The tavern, cigar store and a restaurant are in one large building owned by Gerolmo.

Hearing Recessed

Judge Earl Morton recessed the hearing until later in the week when the state was ex-

pected to call more witnesses.

A hearing is scheduled Wednesday before Judge Morton on a request by Dominic H. Frinzi, attorney for two defendants.

Frinzi has charged that former Judge Harry V. Carlson had no jurisdiction when he was reappointed as John Doe magistrate after being forced to retire because he reached the mandatory retirement age of 70.

Frinzi is seeking to invalidate

the Doe investigation because of Judge Carlson's presence on the bench after the retirement age was reached.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part 1, Page 23
THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
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Haukedahl state witness

No syndicate ties says ex-chief in testimony

Gambling operations in Kenosha were not under the control of the crime syndicate in 1961, according to the belief of former Police Chief Stanley Haukedahl, he testified in County Court Monday.

Haukedahl, returned here on a subpoena as a state's witness. In the preliminary hearing for Sam Gerolmo, 68, on a commercial gambling charge, said he investigated the possible syndicate tie-up shortly after Robert F. Kennedy, then attorney general, charged a connection with Kenosha.

Kennedy had said in May of 1961 that housemen were being trained in Kenosha before going to Antioch, Ill., to run gambling operations.

Haukedahl said he contracted Sam Gerolmo, "a friend of mine," to arrange a meeting with two informants, John C. Rizzo, 54, Racine, who is currently charged with operating a gambling place, and William "Wheezer" Covelli, 45, who has not been named in any warrants.

Arrange Meeting

Haukedahl said the meeting was arranged in a car on the east side near the Chicago and Northwestern overhead.

During his conversation with Rizzo and Covelli, Haukedahl testified, he asked about the possible syndicate connections with gambling here. The two men said the Buster Balistrieri, a reputed gambling kingpin, was in Kenosha but that he was not here representing the syndicate or any other outside interests.

Haukedahl said he was told that Balistrieri, who is fighting extradition from Kansas City, Mo., on a gambling warrant issued here, was merely "working as a shill for \$15 a week" in a local dice parlor.

In testimony regarding Gerolmo, Haukedahl said he spoke to the former tavern operator in 1961 on several occasions, and at one time told him, "Why don't we get rid of the joint," referring to the gambling parlor in Gerolmo's building.

Gerolmo, Haukedahl testified, said he didn't need the space (next door to his tavern and liquor store) for expansion, and that he needed the \$60 a month rent he was collecting.

Gerolmo told him that he did not know if there was gambling going on in the building because he never went there.

Haukedahl testified that police raided the gambling place, known as Cookie's Cigar Store,

in 1953, and made several arrests, among them John Rizzo.

The former cigar store is located between Gerolmo's tavern and liquor store on the corner, and Greco's restaurant on the other side. It was erroneously reported Monday that the gambling parlor was at the rear of the restaurant.

Haukedahl, 52, now an insurance salesman in Battle Creek, Mich., was questioned by Donald Steinmetz, prosecutor appointed by the attorney general, on why further raids were not carried out on the "cigar store."

Haukedahl said an attempt was made to gather enough evidence for a search warrant, but it was not successful.

Hear Other Witnesses

Also testifying Monday afternoon were Edward A. Radykowski, 41, 1603 60th St., who said he had played craps about 14 times at the cigar store in 1961, sometimes with his wife, and Frank Bordo, 40, 2423 55th St., who said he played rummy and shot dice at the establishment a half-dozen times.

The hearing was recessed until Wednesday afternoon when further testimony will be introduced by the state.

As was the pattern in the first three preliminary hearings which have not been completed, the defendant Gerolmo, will probably not be called to the stand. Atty. Jay Schwartz is representing Gerolmo.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
"Kenosha News"
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Editor: F. Lee Hancock

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FORMER POLICE CHIEF TESTIFIES: Kenosha Gambling 'Local' in 1961

By EARL GOLZ

Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis. — Former Kenosha Police Chief Stanley Haukedahl described in court Monday how early in 1961 he became convinced "outside interests" did not control gambling in Kenosha.

Haukedahl, 52, now lives in Battle Creek, Mich., and sells insurance.

Haukedahl testified Monday

during the preliminary hearing

for Sam Gerolmo, 68, a retired Kenosha tavern operator. Gerolmo is one of 11 persons named in commercial gambling charges stemming from the John Doe investigation.

Haukedahl said he was convinced that gambling in Kenosha was strictly a local affair after talking to two "informants" for the Kenosha police department.

Under questioning by Donald Steinmetz, prosecuting attorney, Haukedahl named the informants as John Rizzo, 54, of Racine, and William (Wheeler) Covelli, 45, of Kenosha.

Rizzo, one of the 11 charged with gambling, has described himself as a public relations representative for a Kenosha dance hall. Covelli is owner of the Kenosha Vending Co.

Haukedahl said he asked Gerolmo to arrange a meeting with the two informants in his office car shortly after Robert Kennedy, then attorney general, had said in May of 1961 that a big shot gambler apparently trained his housemen at Kenosha before they traveled to Antioch, Ill., to run gambling operations.

Haukedahl testified that he learned during the meeting with

Rizzo and Covelli that Bustanio most he lost on a single visit to V. (Buster) Balistreri, now of the alleged dice game was \$40 Kansas City, Mo., was then to \$50, and the most he won working at a Kenosha dice parlor as "nothing but a shill and was between \$100 to \$150.



Stanley Haukedahl

that he was being paid \$15 a week to attract business."

Balistreri was not working there "representing the syndicate or any outside interests," Haukedahl testified he was told.

Balistreri also is one of the 11 men charged with commercial gambling. He refused to waive extradition from Kansas City. A hearing is pending.

Haukedahl testified that his conversation with Rizzo and Covelli convinced him that "the game (dice) was not as large as it was reported to be."

Earlier Monday, another state's witness, Emil Conforti, 49, of Kenosha, testified that Rizzo was the cashier at a dice game in a back room at 2207 56th st. six or seven times between 1960 and 1963. The dice game address is one door west and in the same building as a tavern then operated by Gerolmo, the court was told.

Conforti testified that the

Another witness, Daniel F. Beverly, Jr., 30, of Zion, Ill., testified Monday that during visits to a dice game in early 1960 he saw one man win as much as \$2,000 and another lose as much as \$500.

Beverly testified that sometimes players at the alleged dice games used chips costing \$1 for one color and \$5 for another color, instead of money. Beverly, and others who testified after him Monday, said they had played craps on a green felt covered table in a room behind a cigar store at 2207 56th st., Kenosha.

The four witnesses who testified that they played dice at the cigar store address said they had never seen Gerolmo at a game.

Edward A. Radykowski, 41, of Kenosha, testified that he played craps about 14 times at the cigar store address in 1960 and 1961, sometimes with his wife. Sometimes he continued playing dice until 3 or 4 a.m., Radykowski said.

On cross examination by Jay Schwartz, attorney for Gerolmo, Radykowski said he was not told by Donald Simon, special state investigator, that he would not be prosecuted for gambling if he talked about his visits to the alleged dice game.

Radykowski said Simon told him the state was not concerned "about the small guys, just the big boys."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part 1, Page 3
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
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2 Face Kenosha Doe Counts Trial

By EARL GOLZ
Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis. — Two persons were bound over for trial Wednesday on commercial gambling charges stemming from the John Doe investigation here. The same charge against a third person was dismissed.

Kenosha County Judge Earl D. Morton ruled that Raymond J. (Squeaky) Matera, 44, a city constable and former chief steward for United Auto Workers local 72 (American Motors Corp.) and Carl (Cookie) Scola, 63, a storekeeper, must stand trial.

The charge against Dante J. Cardinali, sr., 51, was dismissed, Judge Morton said, because insufficient evidence was presented to indicate he had any connection with alleged poker games in an apartment above his Kenosha tavern.

Witnesses had testified earlier that they saw Matera and Scola dealing cards in poker games in the tavern apartment.

Attorneys exchanged angry remarks in the courtroom after Judge Morton had left the bench following final arguments.

The hassle was halted by Judge Morton when he told Atty. Jay Schwartz, counsel for Scola, and Atty. Donald W. Steinmetz, special assistant for the state attorney general's office, to leave the courtroom if they intended to continue their personal debate.

Atty. Dominic Frinzi, representing Matera and Cardinali, criticized Steinmetz for "wasting the state's money" on cases that Frinzi had claimed involved misdemeanors "at best."

"Those are your words, Dominic," Steinmetz replied.

The exchange was triggered when Schwartz suggested that in view of the court's dismissal of the complaint against Cardinali, the state might consider

abandoning its case against Sam Gerolmo, 68, a retired Kenosha tavern operator and one of the 11 persons against who warrants were issued as a result of the John Doe investigation.

The cases of Matera and Scola were the first to be bound over for circuit court trial.

Steinmetz generally ignored the remarks by Frinzi after the courtroom session Wednesday. But when Schwartz told a reporter that final arguments in the preliminary hearing for Gerolmo, his client, would be held Sept. 24, Steinmetz said:

"Why wasn't I told about that date? After all, I'm only trying these cases."

Schwartz replied that he did not set the date. He said Judge Morton merely informed him earlier that Sept. 24 was the date after he had asked the judge.

During the final arguments, Steinmetz emphasized that one witness had testified Cardinali

told him that a poker game in the second floor above his tavern had a \$20 limit and that participants would be wise to bring at least \$100 with them.

Frinzi contended that the state did not prove the poker games were attended by "notorious gamblers" and therefore had no grounds for a felony gambling charge.

"Here we have a few fellows from American Motors who got together because they couldn't afford to belong to the Eagles or Elks," Frinzi said.

Frinzi said the John Doe investigation in Kenosha was a "coverup for some reckless statements made by reckless politicians."

Schwartz at one point claimed that all witnesses except a former policeman had during earlier testimony "admitted, complicity in the crimes charged here." He demanded that the

state issue warrants against all of the witnesses.

Judge Morton told Schwartz that the attorney's complaint against the witnesses, most of whom admitted they were gamblers, was "just a matter of wasting time now." He suggested that Schwartz go to the district attorney if he thought complaints should be issued.

Schwartz asked whether calling a John Doe investigation would be more appropriate.

"You probably can, if you can find a magistrate who will listen," Judge Morton said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART 1, PAGE 6
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Four Bound Over In Kenosha Doe

By EARL GOLZ

Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis. — Four more persons were bound over Wednesday for trial on commercial gambling charges stemming from the John Doe investigation here.

Kenosha County Judge Earl D. Morton now has bound over six of eight persons who have come before him for preliminary hearings on John Doe gambling charges.

Those ordered Wednesday to stand trial in the court of Circuit Judge M. Eugene Baker were:

Albert (Cadillac Al) Albaria, 64, of Kenosha, a retired auto worker.

Frank J. Jannuzzi, 52, of Racine, a factory worker.

Joseph S. Pfeiffer, 66, of Kenosha, a retired factory worker.

William Sanek, 48, of Kenosha, a tavern keeper.

A guilty finding on the felony gambling charge could carry fines of up to \$5,000 each, one year in prison, or both.

The four are accused of aiding and abetting in dice games in the rear of a Kenosha building fronted by a cigar store at 2207 56th st. between 1960 and 1963. The building now houses a pool hall.

State prosecutor Donald W. Steinmetz is expected to confer with Atty. Gen. Bronson La Follette on Thursday in Madison to decide the state's course of action in connection with two other persons charged with commercial gambling in the cigar store building.

The two are Sam Gerolmo, 68, of Kenosha, owner of the building, and John C. Rizzo, 54, of Racine, who has filed a writ asking Judge Baker to prohibit his preliminary hearing and trial from going ahead.

Gerolmo's preliminary hearing was held several weeks

ago, but Judge Morton said he had held up a decision on whether to bind him over for trial on the felony charge until after the Wednesday hearings.

The judge said he was not certain whether the state should have more properly sought a misdemeanor charge against Gerolmo, based on the evidence presented in his preliminary hearing.

Most of the state's preliminary hearing evidence in the Gerolmo case was based on testimony of former Kenosha Police Chief Stanley Hauke-dahl. sources said some members of the attorney general's office had viewed that testimony as disappointing.

Rizzo's writ claimed the state had illegally named him in a commercial gambling warrant.

The alleged dice games in the cigar store building reportedly ended during the investigation into the January, 1963, slaying of jukebox distributor Anthony Biernat. The John Doe investigation was started shortly afterward.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART 1, PAGE 3
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 10/7/65
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: HARRY SONNEBORN
Title:

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or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

MILWAUKEE

☐ Being Investigated

92-384-451

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| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| OCT 13 - 1965 | |
| FBI - MILWAUKEE | |

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4 Slated for Trial in Kenosha Gambling

Kenosha, Wis. — UPI — Four men charged in connection with Kenosha's John Doe investigation were bound over for trial Wednesday on charges of aiding and abetting commercial gambling.

They are Albert Albana, 64; Joseph S. Pfeiffer, 66, and William Sanek, 48, all of Kenosha, and Frank J. Jannuzzi, 52, Racine.

County Judge Earl D. Morton bound them over to circuit court, but set no trial date. The four are free on \$500 bond each.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART 2, PAGE 11
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 10/7/65
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Author:
Editor: LINDSAY HORN
Title: JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WIS.

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Doe Charge Reduced at Kenosha

By EARL GOLZ

Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis.—County Judge Earl D. Morton Thursday amended a John Doe gambling charge from a felony to a misdemeanor over the objection of the state.

Donald W. Steinmetz, special assistant to Atty. Gen. Bronson La Follette, said he would confer with La Follette within a week to decide whether the state would seek an appeal of Morton's decision.

Steinmetz had asked the judge to bind over Sam Gerolmo, 69, Kenosha, for trial on a charge of aiding and abetting commercial gambling.

Gerolmo's attorney, Jay Schwartz, Kenosha, entered a plea of no contest after Morton reduced the charge to a misdemeanor.

Schwartz said the "tremendous adverse publicity" given his client had persuaded him to "cut this off now."

Gerolmo, a liquor store operator, will be sentenced on Nov. 10 after investigation. He could be fined up to \$500, placed in jail up to six months, or both.

A guilty finding on the felony gambling charge could have carried a fine of up to \$5,000, one year in prison, or both.

After the decision, Steinmetz told a reporter that the state had not presented all its evidence during the preliminary hearing because a trial would have been the more proper procedure.

Morton said no evidence was produced "which could even influence the court in thinking there was probable cause to believe a felony was committed. . . ."

Morton said the state presented "more than sufficient evidence to show probable cause that a misdemeanor was committed. . . ."

He said statutes would not have defined renting a building where gambling occurs as

a misdemeanor if legislators had meant it to be a felony.

Gerolmo had been charged with aiding and abetting in the operation of dice games in a Kenosha building he rented out to others at 2207 56th st. between 1960 and 1963.

The dice games, fronted by a cigar store, resulted in the binding over for trial on felony gambling charges of four other persons earlier this month.

They were Albert (Cadillac Al) Albana, 64; Frank J. Jannuzzi, 52; Joseph S. Pfeiffer, 66, and William Sanek, 48.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART 1, PAGE 11
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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JOHN DOE INVESTIGATION
KENOSHA, WIS.

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Kenoshan Fined On Doe Charge

By Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis. — The first person to be sentenced as a result of the John Doe investigation here was fined \$200 Wednesday on a misdemeanor gambling charge over the protests of the prosecutor for the state attorney general's office.

Sam Gerolmo, 69, Kenosha liquor store operator, pleaded no contest to a misdemeanor charge of permitting his premises to be used for gambling.

County Judge Earl Morton, Kenosha, had reduced the charge from a felony of aiding and abetting gambling operations to the misdemeanor because he said insufficient evidence was presented during the pretrial hearing.

Judge Morton had reduced the charge on his own motion several weeks ago over the objection of Donald Steinmetz, special assistant to Atty. Gen. Bronson La Follette.

Before the sentencing Wednesday, Steinmetz told Judge Morton he believed Gerolmo should have been punished with something "more than just a money fine." He asked for either a prison sentence or probation.

Steinmetz said Gerolmo was not remorseful in pleading no contest and had not admitted his guilt. He said the \$200 fine could be considered "merely a license fee for gambling operations" on Gerolmo's premises.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART 1, PAGE 6
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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| SERIALIZED | FILED |
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4 Kenoshans Accused in Doe Investigation

Journal Special Correspondence
Kenosha, Wis.—Four Kenosha men were arrested Wednesday on charges stemming from a John Doe investigation of alleged gambling activities in Kenosha.

One of the four, William Covelli, 46, a tavern operator, was accused of perjury in state-

fore Biernat disappeared, and of falsely denying that in 1962 he said that he planned to expand his jukebox business.

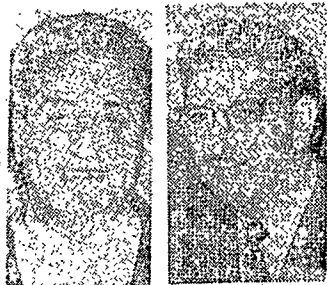
Biernat was abducted from the North Shore depot parking lot here Jan. 7, 1963. His body was found three weeks later in a lime covered grave on the abandoned Bong air force base site. The killing remains unsolved.

Cardinali was charged with taking bets between Jan. 1, 1961, and Dec. 30, 1963, at Dante's tavern here and with falsely denying in the Doe investigation that he had rented an apartment for use as a gambling place. He had been charged with commercial gambling in an earlier Doe warrant, but the charge was dismissed.

Volpendesta was charged with falsely denying that he had acted as dealer in a poker game in an apartment above Dante's tavern.

De Cesaro was accused of taking bets between Jan. 1, 1960, and May 23, 1964.

Eleven persons were charged with commercial gambling as a result of the 21 month Doe investigation which ended last April. One man was fined \$270 and several others are awaiting trial.



Covelli

De Cesaro

ments he made regarding Anthony Biernat, a jukebox vendor slain early in 1963.

Also charged were Dante Cardinali, 51, a salesman, perjury and receiving bets; Peter Vol-



Volpendesta

Cardinali

endesta, 40, a factory worker, perjury, and Alfred De Cesaro, 3, a salesman, receiving bets.

They posted bond of \$500 each and were scheduled for arraignment Thursday before Kenosha County Judge Earl Norton.

The warrants were issued by retired County Judge Harry Varlison, magistrate of the Doe investigation.

Covelli was accused of falsely denying in Doe testimony that he had visited Biernat with other persons a few months be-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART 1, PAGE 26
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 12/9/65

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Kenosha Doe Complaint Revealed

By EARL GOLZ
Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis. — The complaint by three aldermen that triggered the John Doe investigation here two years ago was revealed Thursday.

Among the allegations listed were:

- Bookie operations existed in Kenosha.
- Gambling went on in a supper club.
- City property was stolen from city hall.
- Some police officers were bribed.

The complaint was made public for the first time Thursday when it was shown to a defense attorney for a man accused of perjury in a John Doe warrant.

The attorney, Jay Schwartz, argued he needed to read the complaint and all other documents and books "germane to the defense" and in possession of Donald Steinmetz, special assistant to Atty. Gen. Bronson Collette and John Doe prosecutor.

Schwartz is attorney for Peter Anthony Volpendesta, 40, 6641 19th av., a laborer at American Motors Corp.

County Judge Earl D. Moriarty, Kenosha, showed the complaint to Schwartz and noted it by this action it was made part of the evidence in the preliminary hearing.

The complaint alleges that in January of 1963 an unknown person offered to place a bet in Kenosha by telephone with a person identified as "Mabel."

It also alleges that in January of 1963, the complainant, Volpendesta, was offered a bribe to

off with city architectural drawings, plans and specifications for city work.

The four page document also alleges that, starting in February of 1961, several persons installed telephone lines to a Kenosha premise without the consent of the Wisconsin Telephone Co. to operate a "gambling place."

In the supper club, gambling went on about Oct. 5, 1962, the complaint said.

The complaint alleges that some Kenosha police officers had accepted money from unknown persons "which such public employees were not authorized to receive, pursuant to an understanding that such public employees would do or omit to do certain acts in violation of their lawful duties. . . ."

On the basis of the complaint, then County Judge Harry V. Carlson, Kenosha, ordered the probe on July 24, 1963. The first witness appeared on Nov. 8, 1963.

The three aldermen who sought the John Doe were Gilbert Dosemagen, John Finley and Richard Froemming. The three never had divulged the contents of their complaint. Dosemagen and Finley, the only two who signed the complaint, are no longer aldermen.

Thursday's preliminary hearing involved a perjury charge naming Volpendesta.

(Indicate page,
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city and state)

PART 1 PAGE 1
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Kenosha Chief Hits Complaint on Police

Special to The Sentinel

Kenosha, Wis. — The Kenosha police chief said Sunday the allegation in the original John Doe complaint that some police officers took bribes was "deplorable" and "casts a cloud of suspicion" on the police department.

J. Leo Buchmann said that in the more than two years he has served as chief, he has not received a "complaint of a police officer of this department accepting a bribe."

The complaint was signed by two Kenosha aldermen on July 24, 1963, and made public Thursday.

Buchmann was named acting chief on Apr. 3, 1963, succeeding Stanley Haukedahl, who was asked to resign after Haukedahl's wife shot his secretary to death. On Aug. 27, 1963, Buchmann was named chief.

Buchmann said the complaint used "loose and general language in making an accusation against Kenosha police officers."

"I am confident that we have a good police force and it is deplorable that the members should be subjected to this type of publicity based upon a general accusation," Buchmann said.

The two aldermen who signed the John Doe complaint are no longer in office. They are John Finley and Gilbert Dosemagen, whose brother was a Kenosha policeman when the complaint was drawn up.

The complaint did not name any police officers. It said that some officers had accepted money from unknown persons "which such public employees were not authorized to receive, pursuant to an understanding

that such public employees would do or omit to do certain acts in violation of their lawful duties."

In addition, the complaint also alleged that bookie operations existed in Kenosha, gambling went on in a supper club and city property was stolen from city hall.

The complaint's allegations were made on information and belief, Finley and Dosemagen said.

The John Doe investigation launched by the complaint is continuing, and to date has resulted in 15 warrants issued on charges of gambling.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and State)

PART 1 PAGE 3
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| DEC 20 1965 | |
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Fight Doe Change, Judge

By EDWARD S. KERSTEIN
Of The Journal Staff

Repeal of a new law permitting witnesses to have their lawyers present at John Doe proceedings was urged at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Board of Criminal Court Judges Thursday afternoon.

The board, meeting at the midwinter convention of the State Bar of Wisconsin at the Sheraton-Schroeder hotel, agreed to have its executive committee study whether to ask the legislature to abolish the new John Doe provision, which went into effect Jan. 12.

Waushara County Judge Boyd A. Clark, retiring board president, moved for the abolition of the amended John Doe statute at the request of the Wisconsin District Attorneys' association.

"Takes Away Secrecy"

Dist. Atty. John P. Kaiser of Dodge county, past association president, told the judges that the new law "takes the secrecy out of John Doe proceedings."

"What it amounts to is that counties will be forced to conduct investigations of probable crimes by resorting to the more cumbersome and expensive grand jury system," said Kaiser.

When Circuit Judge John L. Joffey conducted Milwaukee's 10 month John Doe proceeding into public corruption and traffic ticket fixing, lawyers were not permitted to accompany witnesses into the judge's chambers during the examinations.

The provision added to the John Doe law now provides: "Any witness examined under this section may have counsel present at the examination, but such counsel shall not be allowed to examine his client, cross examine other witnesses or argue before the magistrate."

Judges Back Study

The criminal court judges also voted to support a broad study of criminal court procedures under supervision of the

state judicial council. Circuit Judge Herbert J. Steffes said an appropriation of \$23,000 would be sought from the state board of governmental operations for a full time research professor, clerical help and other expenses.

"The study is essential because of new decisions of the supreme courts of Wisconsin and the United States," said Judge Steffes. "The last revision of criminal court procedures in this state was undertaken in 1949."

Board members received copies of various criminal court forms for study and suggestions so that uniformity in the processing and record keeping of criminal cases could be achieved throughout Wisconsin.

New Chairman Elected

Lafayette County Judge J. F. Collins was elected new board chairman. Circuit Judge Henry

Gergen, Juneau, and Rock County Judge John J. Boyle were elected vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer.

Stephen R. Chummers, Chicago referee in bankruptcy, warned that the fraud of planned bankruptcy, known as "scam" among hoodlums, was occurring nation-wide. Speaking at a bankruptcy institute sponsored by the state bar, he also pointed out that ordinary people escaped payment for expensive items simply by going through bankruptcy proceedings.

More than 1,000 lawyers attended the seminars on bankruptcy and trial practice in personal injury cases.

The convention's social event was a dinner and dance, called "Ball of Justice," at the Pfister hotel Thursday night. Atty. Herbert H. Mount was chairman of the arrangements committee.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART I, PAGE 16
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Kenosha Detective Charged Following John Doe Probe

By Sentinel Staff Writer

Kenosha, Wis. — A Kenosha police detective was among five more persons charged here Wednesday as a result of the John Doe investigation.

Joseph Smolinski, 54, a Kenosha policeman for about 20 years, was charged with perjury in a complaint signed by Roy L. Dalton, head of the state attorney general's criminal investigative unit.

Smolinski was charged with making a false statement Apr.

in Kenosha, charged with perjury.

• Sammy Macy, 37, a former Kenosha bartender, and Angelo Germinaro, 48, a Kenosha bartender, both charged with commercial gambling and conspiracy to commit gambling.

Law enforcement spokesmen said Germinaro had a police record in Chicago.

• Peter Joseph Zocchi, 45, of Kenosha, another bartender charged with commercial gambling.

The others were released after posting \$500 bond each.

Dalton signed all complaints except the one against Zocchi. Zocchi's complaint was signed by Herbert Krusche, the special criminal investigator for the attorney general.

Joseph Smolinski

1965, while under oath administered by then Kenosha County Judge Harry V. Carlson, acting as a Doe magistrate.

Dalton's complaint said that Smolinski had placed bets on horse races "on numerous occasions" but that he had testified before Judge Carlson that he never placed a bet in Kenosha with a bookie.

Kenosha Police Chief J. Leo Buchmann said about two hours after Smolinski posted \$500 bond that he had not been "officially notified" of the charge.

Asked if Smolinski would be suspended, Buchmann said he would not comment "until I see the charges."

Smolinski is the first law officer charged as a result of the John Doe investigation here. In addition to the other four charged Wednesday, 11 persons are charged with gambling at August.

Other persons charged Wednesday were:

• Gene F. Thomas, 38, operator of the Office Lounge bar

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART I, PAGE 6

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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| SERIALIZED <i>16</i> | FILED <i>16</i> |
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Kenosha Policeman Named in Doe Probe

Journal Special Correspondence

Kenosha, Wis. — Joseph Smolinski, 54, the senior officer in the Kenosha police department's detective bureau, was charged with perjury as a result of the John Doe investigation. He was among five named in complaints Wednesday, bringing to 16 the

Scott said he did not know whether Smolinski could be suspended legally at this time.

Harold M. Erickson, commission secretary, said, "Normally it is the responsibility of the chief to make the first move. He... files with the commission the charges on which he bases the suspension. Then the commission either concurs or disagrees with the decision."

"I think all he wants is counseling and guidance from the city attorney."

He said he had seen nothing from the chief on the matter, but that he expected that Smolinski would be suspended.

Smolinski is the first officer charged in the Doe investigation.

Others named Wednesday:

Gene F. Thomas, 38, operator of the Office Lounge bar in Kenosha, charged with perjury.

Sammy Macy, 37, a former Kenosha bartender, charged with commercial gambling and conspiracy to commit gambling.

Angelo Germinaro, 48, Kenosha bartender, commercial gambling and conspiracy to commit gambling.

Peter J. Zocchi, 45, Kenosha bartender, charged with commercial gambling.

All five posted \$500 bond.

Smolinski

number charged in the investigation into gambling. Smolinski has been on the force since 1946 and a detective since 1952.

He was charged in a complaint signed by Le Roy L. Dalton, head of the state attorney general's criminal investigative unit.

The charge said he made a false statement Apr. 1, 1965, while under oath. Dalton's complaint said Smolinski had placed bets on horse races "on numerous occasions," but that he had testified that he never placed a bet in Kenosha with a bookie.

Matter Studied

J. Leo Buchmann, Kenosha police chief, declined to say Thursday if Smolinski would be suspended. He said the charges had been referred to the city

Thomas

Macy

attorney, Burton Scott, and to the Kenosha police and fire commission "for proper action." Smolinski was on the job

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART I, PAGE 18
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 6/2/66
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Author:
Editor: LINDSAY HOBEN
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JUN 7 1966

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Arraign four in Doe cases

Four Kenosha men, charged in warrants issued as a result of the lengthy John Doe probe, appeared for arraignment in Circuit Court Friday afternoon.

Angelo Germinaro, 48, 4038 28th Ave., and Sammy Macy, 37, 1426 52th St., both bartenders at the Office Lounge tavern, 518 58th St., pleaded innocent to charges of conspiring with Gene Thomas, 38, 4624 36th Ave., and with each other to receive bets between July 1, 1963 and Jan. 1, 1965.

Judge Harold M. Bode scheduled trial for the two men for Oct. 26 and ordered their \$500 recognizance bonds continued.

Thomas is awaiting Circuit Court appearance for arraignment on two counts of making false statements under oath to Doe magistrate, Judge Harry V. Carlson in 1964.

At yesterday's arraignment, Germinaro pleaded indigent and requested a court appointed attorney. After examination, Judge Bode ordered counsel ap-

pointed to defend him. Macy is also represented by appointed counsel.

Earlier Friday afternoon, William Covelli, 46, 7827 36th Ave., went before Judge M. Eugene Baker in Circuit Court for arraignment on two counts of perjury.

His attorney filed a series of motions seeking dismissal of the charges and Judge Baker set Oct. 17 for arguing the motions. If the motions for dismissal are denied on that date, Covelli will go to trial sometime during the week of Nov. 14. Actual arraignment was deferred until after the motions are heard.

Also appearing for arraignment before Judge Baker yesterday was Peter J. Zocchi, 45, a Kenosha bartender, charged with receiving bets between July 1, 1960 and Jan. 31, 1964.

Zocchi pleaded innocent to the count and Judge Baker scheduled his trial for the week of Oct. 24.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 7
9/24/66
Kenosha News

Date:

Edition:

Author:

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Character:

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Fine Ends Doe Probe

Special to The Sentinel

Kenosha, Wis. — The last John Doe probe case in Kenosha was written off in county court Wednesday when a 50 year old man pleaded guilty to a commercial gambling charge.

Harry Siegal, a former Kenoshan now living in Las Vegas, Nev., pleaded guilty to a charge of operating a gambling place. He was fined \$500 and costs by Judge Earl D. Morton.

Siegal was named in a John Doe warrant issued in August, 1965, and has been fighting extradition from Nevada since that time. His appearance Wednesday was a surprise as he returned from Nevada voluntarily, court authorities said.

Siegal was one of 11 men charged in John Doe warrants in 1965 with operating gambling places in Kenosha at various times between 1960 and 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-12

**MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

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| SERIALIZED <u>7</u> | FILED <u>7</u> |
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| FBI — MILWAUKEE | |
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| | b7C |

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